THE NEW GENESEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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The Editors.

In order that our readers may understand who are responsible for the different editorial articles appearing in this paper, we mention that those marked thus * are written by J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, and those marked thus † by DAVID THOMAS, Aurora. M. B. BATEHAM, Rochester, is the publishing editor, and is responsible for the selections, notices, and all articles not marked.

To Correspondents.

Our acknowledgements are due to several new and valuable correspondents whom we shall be happy to hear from frequently. At the same time we hope our old friends will not forsake us. We are glad to find our correspondents generally willing to *sign their names in full.* Should esteem it a favor if they would all do so, especially when relating facts or experiments.

The First Volume.

We are almost daily asked if vol. 1 of this paper can be had; and therefore state, that it is furnished, stitched in a paper cover, for 50 cents. Postage, within the State, 12 cents—out of the State, 18 cents.

Our Success,

Thus far, fully equals our expectations; and we take his method to return thanks to the numerous Post Masters, and others, who have generously aided us by obtaining subscriptions or remitting the same.

We have not time, nor do we deem it necessary, to send receipts to all who remit money: but do so, when desired. If the papers arrive, they may know that their letters reached us; but if they do not arrive within a reasonable time, we hope they will notify us.

Careful persons are employed to enter the names and mail the papers, and great pains are taken to have it done correctly. We hope and believe there will not often be cause for complaint in future.

Post Masters and agents in Canada, who wish to send us instructions respecting the direction of the papers, are requested to direct their letters to the Post Master at this place; otherwise we are subjected to postage.

Post Masters and Agents are particularly requested to write the name of the Post Office, County, and *State.* It is sometimes almost impossible to decide *what State* the place mentioned is located in.

Uncurrent Money.

Bills on solvent Banks in this, and the Eastern States, are at par with us Canada, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, are about 5 per cent discount.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois money, is about 8 per cent; and Michigan is 12½ per cent. discount.

We hope our friends at a distance will take pains to send us the best money they can obtain. We do not *refuse* any of the above, when sent us free of postage, and nothing deducted for commission; but the amount paid by us for discount during the year, is a serious item.

Subscribers in Canada,

Should remember that their Postmasters cannot frank letters further than the lines; so that we are compelled to pay postage on all letters coming by mail from there. This we do not mind, if bills not under $4 are remitted; but on small bills, the postage and discount together, are too great a sacrifice.

Subscribers residing near the places mentioned below, may pay their subscriptions to the persons named.

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London—JOHN NORVAL, (at News-Room.)

In addition to the above, Postmasters and friends of the cause generally, are requested to act as agents

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

The Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society occurs to-morrow, but it is thought that nothing more will be done than to elect officers. The arrangements for the coming season will be deferred till it is decided whether the Legislature will grant any aid.

Hints for the Month.

Every farmer knows, that any suggestions for work at one time during winter, are generally applicable at any other time. We believe, therefore, that the best hint we can now give, is, just to turn back to the two last numbers of our paper, and read again what is there written. We do not of course expect you will find any thing *new*, especially if you are good farmers, (as we hope all our readers are, or soon will be,) but good farming, remember, does not depend so very much in finding out new things, as in making a good use of what we already know. So then, gentlemen, we hope you will excuse us, if we tell you pretty often some of these old things, if we can only help you to practice them.

Just remember what we said,

1. About feeding cattle *regularly*, so as to prevent their fretting their flesh away;
2. Of giving them a *sufficiency* at all times, for the same reason;
3. Of providing good shelter for them;
4. Of supplying them constantly with good water;
5. Of keeping them rubbed clean, and plenty of good warm clean litter under their feet;
6. Of feeding them very often with salt;
7. Of cutting their fodder with a straw-cutter;
8. Of mixing their dry food with roots; and
9. Of keeping their stables ventilated, but excluding the cold wind from entering at the smallest crack.

Let pigs, sheep, and all other animals, be fed very much in the same way, (except that the sheep need not be rubbed or curried, nor the pigs kept in stables, though we think there is commonly a very great waste, both in the feed and the flesh of pigs, by suffering them to be so much exposed to the weather as they usually are.)

There a few other things we wish to remind our friends of during this month, such as trimming their thick-topped apple trees—procuring grafts of the *very best* fruit they can find, for such will grow quite as well as poorer—making their grafting plasters—pruning their hardy grape vines, before the bleeding season commences,—the sooner the better—treading snow around young fruit trees, to prevent the mice from eating the bark, and destroying them. Also, cutting up the wood for seasoning, and for summer use; repairing tools, &c., as hoes, ploughs, rakes, wagon racks, harrows, cultivators, forks, shovels, rollers, as well as repairing and oiling harness; looking over apples in cellars, and removing the partly decayed: and keeping their eyes open to all things which need doing, and both hands ready at all times to do them.

And now, *one thing more*, and that is, let every farmer resolve, and resolve effectually, to conduct his farming operations a little (at least) better this year than he has ever done before. Cannot he do it? It is well worth trying, at all events, and if gone about in earnest, will be pretty sure of success.

Damp Stables.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet states, that on taking possession of a newly purchased farm, his horses became poor, diseased, and incapable of labor; his cows became sickly, their milk diminished, their butter became bad, four lost their calves, two died of scours in spring, with other attendant evils. The dampness of the stable, which was built under large trees in a low situation and with a northern aspect. It was immediately torn down, and another erected on a drier situation, when, as was expected, all these evils vanished at once.—Stables made of stone, are more liable to this difficulty.

Cheese are preserved from the fly by a coating of pyroligneous acid.

The Sponge Apple.

Some years ago, we set a graft on a young apple tree in the orchard, which now bears abundantly, and the fruit has become a general favorite; but the name under which we received it has been lost, and if any correspondent will restore it, we shall be much obliged. We subjoin a description. On account of its shriveling when long kept in an open bin, we gave it the *provisional name* of the sponge apple—to be expunged however, when the right name is known.

Fruit above the middle size, inclining to oblong, but broadest near the base, slightly ribbed, *some*, three inches deep and three and a quarter in diameter. *Eye* in a narrow depression, closed. *Stem* very short—less than one third of an inch, in a brond but very shallow irregular cavity. *Skin* green, streaked and checkered with very pale red on the sunny side. *Flesh* greenish white, extremely tender, tart but excellent.

We have seen no apple that this resembles, in shape, in color, or in texture. The singular tenderness of its *flesh* reminds us of the Bellflower; but they differ in almost every other particular. The Sponge is more than five times as productive, and generally fair.—Like the former however, it should be carefully handpicked, and not allowed to fall from the tree, as it is apt to get bruised. It appears to keep well through the winter; and if barrelled or buried, we have no doubt of its remaining fresh and unshriveled till spring. †

The Napoleon Pear.

In years past, we endeavored to cultivate fine winter pears; but when the trees came into bearing, it was found we had only been collecting trash. In every instance the fruit was left for the pigs; nothing fit for human lips to touch, was amongst them; and when asked if there were not good *winter* pears? we have had to answer: we have read of them, but never saw one.

Well, at last we have found one; and some may be gratified to hear it. From a small tree marked Napoleon, in bearing for the first time, we secured *two* pears; and about the middle of December, they were mature. In some respects they differ from Lindley's description, and some doubts still hang over their identity; but what follows, was exact:—"finally [the skin] changes to a pale green, when the flesh becomes *very melting*, with a *most unusual abundance* of rich agreeable juice." They were the most juicy pears we have ever tasted.

We shall notice here, only one of those discrepancies: Kenrick says "It ripens with us in September." Lindley says "Ripe the middle of November, and remains in perfection several days." Ours ripened a month later. †

Vat or Box for Boiling Sap--Inquiry.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having understoood that there had been a Vat or Box used for boiling sap in making sugar, and wishing to see a description of it, I thought of making inquiry through your valuable paper; hoping you, or some of your subscribers, might give me the required information. I wish to know what would be the most convenient size and depth; how it is made, with a board bottom covered with sheet iron, or with sheet iron bottom alone? If the latter, what would be the easiest way to make it water tight? If the former, will the sap boil equally as well? Also, whether they will take in sap as fast as a caldron kettle holding the same quantity, and the probable expense of one?

I would also like to know the quantity of Timothy seed required to the acre, to seed with Timothy alone, for mowing.

By answering the above, you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Watering Places--Hoof Ail.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In an editorial article in the December number of the "Cultivator," page 184, are remarks on the subject of watering cattle in winter; some of which appear to be objectionable. The sentiment to which I refer is, "that it is no disadvantage to cattle to go a suitable distance to water, but rather a benefit, as promoting circulation in the feet, and thus preventing diseases of the extremities."—The same idea is advanced in the February number of the same paper, page 22. And putting both articles together, we should conclude the "suitable distance" for cattle to travel for their water in winter, was from fifty to one hundred rods. And the *advantage* set forth is the *exercise*, which prevents what is called the hoof ail.

"Now it strikes me very forcibly," as the judge says, that this course, both in theory and practice, is, to say the least, somewhat objectionable. It is the opinion of many, that cattle should not be compelled to go out of their yard for water; and the following among other reasons are adduced. If water cannot be obtained by cattle without travelling one fourth of a mile, they will many times suffer exceedingly for the want of it, rather than go so far for it. If good fresh water can be had by them without going out of the yard, they will drink very much *oftener* than in the other case, especially in cold weather. Again. The oldest and strongest cattle will generally go first to water. When they have drank, they return, and on their way meet others in the narrow snow-path, and of course drive them back. In which case the youngest and most feeble of the herd will have much trouble and vexation in obtaing water at all. And again.—The amount of manure which is dropped, and for the most part lost, in such case is very considerable in the course of the winter; and it is by many farmers esteemed a matter of no small importance, that *all* the manure should be saved. Some say, even, that they may as well waste the food of cattle as the food of plants.

And besides, when cattle go to a spring to drink, especially if the snow is deep, there will generally be great difficulty in reaching the water on account of the bank of snow and ice, unless they step into it, which cattle are very unwilling to do. I have seen many watering places where cattle, in order to obtain a drop of water, were obliged to get down upon their knees, and even then obtain it with the greatest difficulty.

Neither do I believe the *exercise* of this travel of cattle a considerable distance to water, is of any advantage in preventing the hoof ail. But I am very strongly inclined to the opinion, which was advanced some time since by Gen. M. Brooks, of Mount Morris, and also by Heman Chapin, Esq., of East Bloomfield, to wit, that the "foot ail," or "hoof ail," as is called is the result of the *freezing* of the feet. And it would seem more probable that the feet would become frozen by being first wet or covered with mud, than if they were kept dry and clean.

I believe, therefore, most sincerely, that if cattle are kept in a well enclosed, comfortable yard, with open sheds, or hovels even, for their protection from storms, where they can have free and uninterrupted access to good water, and plenty of salt; the yard kept constantly littered with straw, so as to make it alway dry, and the cattle put up every night in a stable filled to their knees with the same article, they will *never* have the "hoof ail."

I know that with many, a very strong prejudice exists against wells for the supply of water for cattle.—And probably, a stronger prejudice prevails against the labor and trouble of drawing it. But the expense of thus furnishing water for cattle in winter is comparatively trifling; when, by an under-drain or any other contrivance, running water can be conveyed into the yard, so much the better. And in many cases this may be done with very little cost. But where this is impracticable I would pump water for all my cattle, horses and sheep, rather than compel them to go abroad for it, even though the distance did not exceed thirty rods.

There are several farmers of my acquaintance, whose cattle, if they have any water at all during the winter, are obliged to travel from one fourth to three fourths of a mile for it, and when they arrive at the spot where water can be found it is only to be obtained by them through a hole cut in the ice, which may be from six to eighteen inches in thickness.

I have a good spring of water about sixty rods from my barn, and for two or three winters drove my cattle to it every day, especially in cold weather. But since I have dug a well contiguous to my cattle yard and put a pump in it, I find much less trouble to furnish water for my stock in the yard than it was, even to visit the spring every day to see that is was attainable there.—And besides, there is much less quarreling among the cattle, and it is so much more comfortable for them to drink from a trough conveniently situated, that I would not be without this appendage to my barn yard, even though it should cost me a hundred dollars.

And moreover, all the manure of the whole herd is in the yard, intermixed with the straw and litter thereof, in good condition for spring use, which is a matter of no small importance.

These, and such like, are the reasons why I am opposed to the practice of sending cattle from fifty to a hundred rods for water in winter, expressed, however, with due deference to the opinins of more experienced herdsmen.

WINTER PROTECTION.

I am aware there are many farmers who think it a matter of no consequence, whether our domestic animals are afforded any protection from the severity of the winter. It is probably true that most of them will *live* through the winter without it, if they are well fed. But are we not taught a lesson on this subject from the habits of wild animals? Not one of them, as far as my recollection extends, is without, or does not provide himself with comfortable shelter or home for the winter. Are we not told, also, from authority which should not be disregarded, that the merciful man is merciful to his beast? And where is the farmer, who, by a profusion of the blessings of a merciful Providence is made comfortable, can be unmindful of his domestic animals, from which he receives his food, and his raiment, and afford them that protection from the chilling blasts of winter, by which they are rendered comfortable not only, but are thereby rendered much more profitable.

Another very great advantage of stabling cattle, is the saving of feed from waste. I have seen farmers, otherwise respectable, throw their hay upon the ground when covered with mud and filth, for the food of cattle, horses and sheep, all in the same yard. In which case one half, at least, of the hay, was trod into the mud and water. But where cattle are stabled, each having his mess by himself, and then the younger and weaker animals unexposed to the encroachment of the older and stronger, consume their food with peacefulness and contentment, without annoyance and without waste.

And still another advantage to be derived from this course of a plentiful use of straw every day in littering the yard and stable is, the animals are not only kept dry and comfortable, but the straw is all turned to a good account. There are many farmers who seem not to know what to do with their straw. Year after year it is suffered to accumulate in immense piles

about the barn, till it becomes a nuisance. But if it is daily scattered in the yard for the cattle to pick upon through the day, and used for bedding in the stables, it will thus become impregnated with the liquids of the yard and stables, and mixed with the animal manure thereof, and thereby the quantity of manure for spring use will be greatly increased. By such a course a small stock, say of fifteen head of cattle, seventy-five sheep, and three horses, will supply three hundred loads of good manure for the corn and potatoe crop the ensuing season. The straw, thus spread frequently in the yard, to some extent, is eaten by the stock, the balance absorbs the juices of the yard, becomes saturated therewith, and its value thus rendered four fold greater than if it were applied in its dry state.

Yours &c. W. PARSONS.

Thorn Hill, near Lockport, Dec. 1840.

Hoof Ail--Its Cause and Cure.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I observed in one of your papers, an inquiry respecting the cause of the disease called Hoof Ail, in cattle; and having paid some attention to the subject, I will cheerfully give you the result of my observations and the prevailing opinions here, which you are at liberty to publish, if you think they will be of service to any of your readers.

In the winter of 1836-7, this disease made great ravages among the cattle in this vicinity. Freezing of the feet was at first assigned as the cause; but many proofs to the contrary soon led to the abandonment of this opinion, and *ergot* was substituted as the mischievious agent.

I believe it is an opinion well established, that ergot of rye, or *Secale cornutum*, has given rise to gangrene in the human species. This circumstance and the similarity which exists between it and the disease under consideration, afford good reason for the belief that the causes may be similar.

Ergot may sometimes be found in large quantities in June or spear grass—whether it differs in its chemical properties from ergot of rye, I am not able to say, but presume it does not materially. This grass, as is well known, is apt to run out Timothy and clover, consequently it grows in excess in old meadows, and to the ergot growing on it, the disease is attributable. I have made many inquiries, but never found a case occurring where the animal had not been fed on hay containing it.

I will mention a few facts in confirmation of this opinion:—Mr. W. had 50 head of cattle fed upon hay mown from old meadows—the greater part of which was June grass. Only one of the 50 escaped the disease. A tenant upon the same farm, kept his cattle within 20 or 30 rods of the preceding, but fed them upon hay of marsh grass, and they escaped the disease. Mr. C., on the adjoining farm, had some June grass among his hay, but not so much as W. Only two or three of his cattle were affected, till the latter part of April, when, being out of hay, he procured some of W.; and in a few days FIVE of them had the disease. Another neighbor, Mr. B., had wintered his cows well, but in spring, being out of hay, he also procured some of Mr. W.; and before long, all that had eaten it became affected with Hoof Ail. Mr. K., on an adjoining farm, fed his cattle on straw, and none of the disease appeared amongst them. Dr. Stimson says he fed his cattle on hay containing a large proportion of June grass. Good attention was given them, but many became affected with the disease; and it continued to increase until he stopped feeding the hay, and gave them turnips and other food, after which no more Hoof Ail appeared.

I could mention numerous other cases, affording conclusive evidence that this disease is caused by ergot on June grass, but I fear it will make this communication too long to enumerate them. I will remark that in this section of country, this grass had an abundance of ergot growing upon it last season; and consequently we may expect to see cattle affected with Hoof Ail again this winter. Indeed it has already made its appearance amongst my father's stock. He commenced feeding a lot of hay found to contain ergot, to some calves, on the 2d or 3d of December; and on the 12th, 9 of them had the disease. We immediately changed their food, and cut off the points of their hoofs, so that they bled freely. They are now doing well.

This treatment generally effects a cure, unless the disease has been of long standing. The disease rarely affects the fore feet. I have never seen an instance, but have heard it asserted that it will sometimes occur. Respectfully yours, N.

St. George, U. C., Jany. 1841.

From the Cultivator.

Cure for Hoof Ail.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Perceiving in your last number, an inquiry respecting the Hoof Ail in cattle, I am happy to have it in my power to communicate one which never fails in affecting a cure in two or three days.—Blue vitriol, finely pulverized, and applied to the diseased part of the hoof, once a day for two or three days, is all that is necessary. In the case of a cow of mine, one application was sufficient, and I presume would generally answer the purpose. The disease here is called by some of our farmers, "*fouls*," and by others, *hoof ail*. If the case alluded to by your correspondent, is the same disease, you can depend on my remedy. Yours very respectfully,

H. E. HUBBARD.

Middletown, Ct. 1840.

Period of Gestation in Cows.

One of the most satisfactory experiments relating to the subject, on record, is the one made by Earl Spencer, and the particulars of which are given in the second number of the English Agricultural Society's Journal.

The table given, contains the results in the case of seven hundred and sixty-four cows, and the following statements abridged from the paper, will exhibit some of the most important of the details.

First. It appears that the period of gestation varied from 220 days to 313 days; or no less than 90 days.—Lord Spencer was, however, unable to rear any calves produced under 242 days. All under 260 days, and over 300, he thinks are decidedly premature, or irregular.

Second. As 314 cows calved before the 283d day, and 310 after the 285th day, the average period of gestation must be considered as between 284 and 285 days; although the time stated in the work on cattle by the London Society, states it at 270 days.

Third. It appears, that omitting those considered as premature or irregular, the cows whose period of gestation did not exceed 286 days, produced 223 cow calves, and of bull calves 234; while from those whose period exceeded 286 days, the cow calves were only 90, and the number of bull calves was 152. This certainly gives some support to the opinion prevalent among farmers, that when a cow exceeds her usual time, the produce will be a bull calf.

Fourth. There were 7 cases of twin cow calves; 5 cases of twin bull calves; and 11 cases of twin cow and bull calves. Earl Spencer has never had a case in which the sexes were different, in which the heifer was a breding one; they have uniformly been what are termed *free martins*. The cattle of which the above record has been kept, are the pure improved short horn breed, and of the finest herds in Great Britain. —*American Farmer.*

From the American Citizen.

Our Wheat Interests--A Public Meeting.

We have read, with attention, the proceedings of the Convention of Tobacco Planters of the United States held last month, in the city of Washington.—We published an outline of the views expressed, and the measures adopted, by that convention, in our last number; and we ask all our readers to examine them carefully. It seems to us that they ought to produce a strong effect upon the public mind, in all the wheat growing States—that they ought to awaken us to a sense of our stupid neglect of the greatest outward interest which the Creator has bestowed upon us; and that we should feel excited to confer together henceforth often and extensive, to promote this interest.

We believe the grain growing interest in the United States, is now, under all the embarrassments besetting it, six or eight times greater than the Tobacco interest, and can be soon extended three-fold by just and prudent means. This interest connects itself with the great tide of life in all countries, more vitally and much more beneficially than the Tobacco interest can. Shall we not then labor to cherish it by all the fair means in our power? It is not enough to sow, and reap, and grind, the finest wheat known to earth's broad bosom, with labor and skill, in all the requisite processes of tillage and machinery and manufacture, exciting the admiration of the world—and to multiply railroads and canals, and vehicles of transportation upon them, with a rapidity transcending the creations of fairy land; but we must actively apply our common sense, and that extensive knowledge of facts which we now possess, or can easily obtain, to the task of extending the markets for this most essential of the necessaries of life.

Solomon says, "As goods are increased, they are increased that consume them." This truth is demonstrated by the experience of all ages. And the facility with which wheat is raised in this and the neighboring latitudes, in a wide belt across the Union, is the chief cause of the rapidly augmenting population, every where working the soil in these regions. But we should not be content with this source of our increasing numbers, wealth and strength. There are frequent communications between all civilized nations, and these have, within a few years, been extended beyond all former precedent. The United States are coming into close contact with all the world. And in the trade of the world, surely the nations which furnish the greatest supply of the things most essential to the subsistence and comfort of human beings, may, with no extraordinary displays of practical wisdom, enjoy a fair share of the benefits of the world's trade. We do not now, and never have enjoyed such a share. Let us strive to obtain it.

We import an immense amount of various articles from Great Britain annually,—of which the value has been chiefly derived from the industry of her subjects. In this way her industry supercedes ours to a vast extent. And these importations are chiefly consumed in the wheat growing States. Yet she will take none of our flour, the article on which our industry is chiefly laid out. Shall this state of things be perpetuated? We have her interests as much in our country as she has ours in hers, and perhaps more; for the high price of her bread stuffs, always artificially exorbitant to favor the landed interest, will give us all her hungry laborers and artizans, amounting to many millions. Oh that they could vote! as advocates for the admission of our flour into her ports, upon reasonable terms. We think her attention, and the attention of several of the continental nations of Europe should be called to this interesting subject, in a new tone, to be backed up by suitable legislation in Congress. But the interests of the people are rarely attended to without the interference of the people. The people must meet and discuss this concern in all its various bearings. They must gather facts and publish them; they must investigate principles and comprehend them; they must petition the national government for its interposition, and show how that interposition may be effectual.

In this most necessary movement we ought to feel no restraint, and Congress should feel none, from the tariff compromise entered into a few years ago. The Tobacco planters and the Cotton Planters suffer no restraints on this ground, to deter them from pursuing such measures as their peculiar interest may seem to demand. Why should we? we would not resist the law, but we would modify it.

Nothing is needed, as we fully believe, to place the vast wheat growing interest of our country on its just foundation, but true light and concerted action among the men of the wheat growing States. We ask our intelligent farmers, our well informed and sagacious millers, our observing flour merchants, our enterprising and exact owners of ware-houses, and lines of transportation, and all others interested in the prosperity of the country, and instructed on this subject, to collect the facts within their means of knowledge, and lay them before the public, with such suggestions of policy as they think wise and prudent, for the people and the government to adopt. We shall be happy always to publish, and give, as far we can in our paper, currency to their statements and reasonable views. And we would earnest advise, that a meeting should be speedily called, in this city, to consider and discuss this subject; and to recommend a convention of delegates from each of the wheat growing States, to be

held at an early day next Spring, somewhere in the State of Ohio; at which the proper policy to be pursued in promotion of the wheat interest, should be matured, and further measures to render that policy effectual, should be originated.

Our Trade with France.

It appears from a recent table, published in the N. Y. Herald—a paper which strongly advocates free trade—that there was imported into the United States from France alone, in the year 1839, $32,124,405 worth of articles *free of duty*—nearly one half of this amount was in silk goods. The articles imported from the same country, on which a duty was paid, the same year, amounted to little more than ten millions of dollars.

Grand total of imports from France, in American and foreign vessels, for the year 1839,	$32,531,321
Grand total of exports to France from the U. S., in American and foreign vessels, the same year,	18,338,854
	$14,192,467

Thus leaving a balance of imports over our exports against us, with France alone of more than *fourteen millions of dollars* in one year, or about one million more than the whole export of cotton to France the same year.

Yet, strange as it may seem, the advocates of free trade argue that this same unshackled commerce with France must be continued, lest France should take it into her head to go to India or Egypt for the supply of cotton. The same paper which gives the above statistics, urges, as an argument in favor of this free trade, the fact that we import more of the precious metals from France, than we export to France. So much the worse for us, because our debt is thereby only increased. If this debt is not secured by the Venetian bond of old—the pound of flesh—*State stocks*—the life's blood of children yet unborn—are sold in France and England, to pay all this excess of importations, no less than for the trifling sums in coin imported to bolster up the United States Bank, or to help ruin a new State, who, mocking all the precious lessons of experience, prefers a fevered and sickly adolesence to the simplicity of a healthy childhood—the sad precursor of both moral blight, and physical imbecility and decay. S. W.

New Agricultural Papers.

Within a few months past, we have received about half a dozen new agricultural papers, most of them published in the Western States. We rejoice to see this evidence of the increased taste for such reading, and expect the time will soon come when no respectable farmer will be willing to live without an agricultural paper. We hope these new papers will all be well sustained; but we apprehend that some of them will seriously interfere with each others success.

"*The Western Farmer*," is the title of a small semi-monthly paper published at Detroit, Michigan, by Josiah Snow—$1 per year. The first number was issued January 1, and contains a large amount of statistical and other useful information relating to agriculture and horticulture, mostly original, (but some borrowed from our columns, and the credit accidentally omitted.) We think friend Snow should have chosen some other title, as there was already one or more papers with the same or a similar name

"*The Union Agriculturist*," is an excellent new paper, published at Chicago, Ill., as the organ of the Union Agricultural Society. It is neatly executed and appears to be ably conducted.—Terms, $1 per year—semi-monthly.

"*The Western Farmer & Gardener*," is a continuation of the Western Farmer, at Cincinnati, Ohio.—The 2d vol. commenced last October, and appeared in a new and improved form, with an able writer on horticulture as co-editor. It is published monthly, in pamphlet form, 24 pages, stitched with a cover—$1 per year.

"*The Agriculturist*," is the title of a large monthly paper commenced January 1, at Nashville, Tennessee. It is the organ of the State Agricultural Society; is edited by three gentlemen, and gives evidence of a good degree of talent.—Terms, $2 per year, 24 pages, monthly.

"*The Indiana Farmer*," is a small but useful paper, published at Indianapolis, by our friend, J. S. Willets, formerly of this State—monthly, 50 cents per year.

"*The Practical Farmer & Silk Cultivator*," published at Harrisburgh, Pa., might be a pretty good paper, if the editor was a little more careful or courteous. In one number of his, we observed three articles in succession, borrowed from the New Genesee Farmer without one word of credit.

"*The Farmers' Gazette*," is a good little weekly sheet—commenced last September at New Haven, Ct. —$1 per year.

"*The Yankee Farmer*," published at Boston, Mass. by C. P. Bosson—S. W. Cole, editor, is one of the most interesting weekly agricultural papers extant.—The new vol. commenced January 1, much improved in appearance and substance. Arrangements have been made for obtaining monthly agricultural reports from different sections of the country, respecting the crops and the markets, &c.—Terms, $2 per year.

"*The New England Farmer*," is one of the oldest and most respectable agricultural papers in the Union. It is published weekly, at Boston, Mass.—$2 per year. (We have seen it stated that some change has lately taken place in the editorial management; but as the paper has failed to reach us for some weeks past, and we cannot tell what the effect has been.)

Sore Throat in Hogs.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Can any of your correspondents furnish a cure for sore throat in hogs? A number were lost by myself and others last summer; and all remedies used were ineffectual. The throat and head were swollen, food was refused, and in about forty-eight hours from the commencement, grunter would grunt his last. SAMUEL DOUGLASS.

Whitehall, Ohio.

Causes of the decay of Turnips.

MESSRS. THOMAS & BATEHAM—The following is submitted to the opinion of all that are interested in the inquiry made in the first number of the present volume of the New Genesee Farmer, which is for the cause of the decay of Ruta Baga Turnips.

I have come to the conclusion that early sowing in warm seasons, will lead to the true cause. When turnips are forward in the season, they fail for want of sufficient moisture during the extreme warm and dry weather, which effects the heart or centre of the turnip and commences the decay, which first appears by the top turning yellow when the outside appears sound and healthy. This effect is produced on large turnips when small ones will escape. Another cause may sometimes be observed. After the turnip is nearly matured, wet weather will produce a new life and cause them to crack open, and during warm weather, water standing in the crevice will cause the decay.

It may be well to state that the turnip and cabbage tribes, flourish best in a climate something cooler than the summer in this section, and that warm, dry weather is equally injurious to both. Therefore the time of sowing should be delayed as long as possible, and have them mature before the winter too nearly approaches, unless some is wanted for early use. W. R.

Fredonia, January 11, 1841.

"The Burlington Silk Worm Frame."

We have received three numbers of the "Burlington Silk Record," a small paper, "issued monthly without charge, to all persons interested in the silk business, for the purpose of opening a cheap channel of communication, to extend among them a knowledge of the Burlington Silk Worm Frame, of the Burlington Filature, and of the Editor's having made it his business to raise and keep for sale the choicest kind of Silk Worm Eggs, as well as to stimulate and foster the extension of the Silk Culture in the United States. It will be sent by mail to such as write for it, free of postage. Address, EDMUND MORRIS, Burlington, N. J."

We copy the following article from the Record, setting forth the advantages of these Frames. We will give some description of them next month.

The No-Cleaning System.

We believe that all silk culturists have found the business of producing silk perfectly certain and manageable, up to the fourth moulting of the worms.—After the fourth moulting, they increase so enormously in size, and discharge so great an amount of excrement, that in a large establishment it seems impossible to preserve the proper degree of cleanliness, even when many hands are employed at cleaning, as the operation must be performed every three or four days. This great discharge of excrement, added to the surplus foliage which will accumulate more or less, all mixed in with the bodies of the dead worms, speedily generates putrefaction, which causes the death of thousands more, from the fatal impurity of the air which is constantly rising up from below. The books of European writers are filled with cures for diseases thus generated, while not one has thought of suggesting any other preventive than that of cleaning. They have none of them thought of going back and making a fresh start from the beginning, by using such fixtures as will *remove the cause* of these diseases. Herein we believe the grand mistake has been made, and it remains for American ingenuity and perseverance to demonstrate that the whole system of feeding must be changed, in order to accomplish any good results with the least approach to absolute certainty.

On the Burlington Frame, the worms are placed at the difficult period between the third moulting and spinning, in such a manner that all these three elements of putrefaction, the excrement, the chippings of the foliage, and the sick and dead worms, are completely got rid of by being riddled out at the bottom of the frame. Whatever proportion of these three does not fall through, is exposed to a continual current of air passing upward, which evaporates so large a portion of the moisture remaining in them, that the little which is left is too small to be injurious. The accuracy of this has been proved by repeated trial, and by different gentlemen who have used the frame. Indeed the construction of the frame demonstrates it. We tried and proved it ourselves, on a crop which produced five bushels of beautiful cocoons, without losing three per cent. of the worms; and a friend in New York, who fed on the same principle, did not lose even three per cent., and from two ounces of eggs gathered twenty-six bushels of cocoons. He did not clean his worms once after being placed on the frames, between the third and fourth moulting, nor did we.—The saving of labor and expense was very great, and the lives of all our worms were insured, and that is the great point—that we shall succeed in making every worm spin a cocoon.

To ascertain the exact quantity discharged by a worm after the fourth moulting, we collected and weighed the droppings, and found that 1000 worms in 24 hours discharged two ounces of clear excrement, which fell through the frame to the roof below. A considerable quantity was intercepted by the straw being spread too thick on the frame. This makes the weight from 8000 to be one pound; from 80,000 ten pounds; and from 800,000 one hundred pounds, (or for ten days, half a ton!) No person whose opinion is of any value, will be weak enough to argue for a

moment that there is no object in getting rid of this enormous amount of filth; and few can be found unwilling to acknowledge it a most important advantage. Now our Frame throws off the whole of this dangerous discharge of dirt, instead of confining in continued contact with the worm, where it becomes the fruitful parent of disease and death. We have tried the feeding upon solid surfaces in a large way, and give it as our decided conviction that worm feeding can never be carried on profitably in that mode, on a scale large enough to be worthy of a capitalist. It may do in a small way, where the greatest success will never amount to much, while even then there is continual danger of a total failure. The next year will prove much in favor of the new system of feeding, as many large establishments will adopt it. Silk can thus be made at a low price, and the crop will moreover be a certain one—and no one will assert that it has ever been any thing like a certain one so far. The shelves and hurdles must be laid aside, the new system must be used, and reeled silk can be made for a dollar and a half per pound. E. M.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Barn Cellars--Protection for Cattle, &c.

Messrs. Editors—Many writers for agricultural papers, have given descriptions of farm buildings, means of protection for cattle, sheep, &c.; but they have, for the most part, been on so large a scale as to be of little benefit to the common farmer. Those of your readers who have taken the Genesee Farmer from its commencement, can call to mind with what interest they read the glowing account of Ulmus describing his Grand Island farm; his oxen, the manner they were sheltered and fed; his plan of a barn and stables, as given in the Cultivator. Also, the numerous articles of L. A. M., of Tompkins Co., on protection for sheep; and A. B. Allen's description of his hog pen. These were all interesting articles; but not one of a hundred of your readers, have ten yoke of oxen to shelter, or need a hog pen to accommodate fifty hogs, or hay barns to protect eighteen hundred sheep.

The most of your readers are small farmers, like myself, who have only from one hundred to one hundred and fifty acres of land. These are the men who need to be urged to afford protection for their cattle and sheep, although few in number. When you can bring the ordinary farmer to cultivate his lands in the best manner, to own no cattle, hogs, or sheep, but those of the finest order, and afford suitable protection to all these, the great object of agricultural papers will have been accomplished.

Having built a cellar under my barn, and a stable attached to it, which I think answers a good purpose for a small farm, I propose giving a description of it for your paper, in hopes that so far as the plan is a good one, it may meet with the approval of my brother farmers, and may perhaps contain some seasonable suggestions to those about building.

When I came into possession of my farm, a sufficient number of buildings were upon it; but the barn, built some forty years ago, in the usual style of barns in that early day, had but little accommodation for cattle. As usual, it was divided into three parts, the bay, floor, and stable. The ground was slightly descending, so that the end of the barn, in which was the bay, was near four feet from the ground. Having supported the corners on props, I dug out the earth to a sufficient depth under the barn and barn floor, and built a substantial wall, enclosing a space of thirty feet square. I then built an addition of sixteen feet on the end of the barn, for stables. The floor of this stable is three feet lower than the barn sill. Across this stable, adjoining the barn, is an alley of four feet in width, and from this alley is a passage to the cellar, and by the side of the alley is the manger, as seen in the annexed plan. My stable will accommodate nine head of cattle, arranged according to their strength and pugnacious propensities. I have tried different methods of fastening cattle, and I prefer a chair around the neck, fastened by a ring and key. This chain passes through a small wooden bow, which slides up and down a stanteal.

My feed for cattle depends somewhat upon my success in root culture. I am now feeding apples and potatoes, and find them answer a good purpose, although I prefer mangel wurtzel and carrots, to any other food for cattle.

It may be useless, in this day of improvement, to enumerate the benefits of stabling cattle; but I consider, as not the least of these, having them at command, where they are handled and made docile. In short, the benefits are manifest, open and confessed by all; but who feels an interest sufficient to go and do likewise? Yours, &c., MYRON ADAMS.

Ontario county, January 18, 1841.

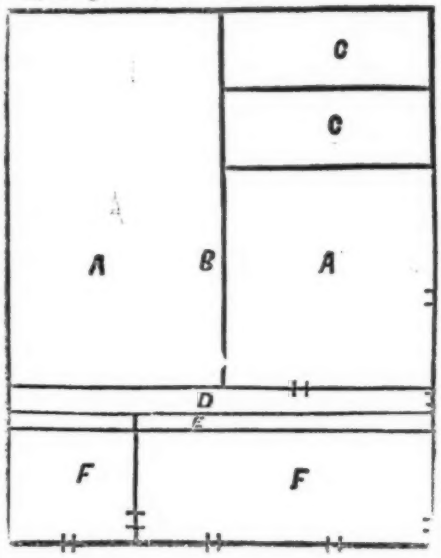
The following plan will give the reader a more definite idea of the arrangement:

A, A, Cellar with a partition B.

C, C, Bins for potatoes, apples &c., under the barn floor. filled by driving on to the floor and opening trap doors.

D, Alley between the cellar and stables.

E, Manger. F, F, Stables.



Scraps,

CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGE PAPERS.

Georgia Silk. The Macon Telegraph says, "At a late term of the Inferior Court in this county, one of the Judges appeared on the bench in silk stockings, silk handkerchief, &c., made by his own family or some of his friends, the production of their own cocooneries. The next day another of the judges, A. E. Ernest, Esq., appeared in a *full suit of silk*, (including coat, vest, pantaloons, stockings, pocket handkerchief, and stock,) produced and manufactured wholly and entirely in his family."

Fire-proof Paint. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives the following method of making paint, which when applied to wood, will secure it from both fire and rain. It is recommended as useful on floors under stoves, and it is stated that wood thus treated may be converted by fire to charcoal, but will never blaze.

Dissolve potash in water till saturated, then add, first a quantity [how much?] of flour paste of the consistency of common painter's size, and secondly, a quantity of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream. When well mixed, apply it with a brush.

Brick lining to houses. A correspondent of the Cultivator filled in the walls of his house with *unburnt* brick, set edgewise. One layer of *hard* brick, laid flat at bottom, prevent mice from ascending.—The cost of the brick was $2, 25 per 1000.

Experiments on Potatoes. Thomas G. Lofton, in the same paper, gives the following experiment and results:—

"I planted five rows side by side, and the hills I experimented on side by side; and

1st. row, cut the common size, that is, one large potato into 4 or 6 pieces, 4 pieces in a hill.
2d. " 4 pieces in a hill, cut as small again.
3d. " 2 " " smallest round ones.
4th. " 1 " " largest, without cutting.
5th. " 2 " " of same size potato."

The following are the results in weight and number:—

"1st.	row,	counted	53	potatoes,	weighing	10¾ lbs.
2d.	"	"	62	"	"	10¾ "
3d.	"	"	36	"	"	8¼ "
4th.	"	"	37	"	"	12¾ "
5th.	"	"	31	"	"	8¼ "

Lime as manure. B. G. Avery, of Onondaga Valley, near Syracuse, applied manure in the summer of 1839 to mown land, inverted the sod and sowed wheat. To other land, more worn, and previously in wheat, he applied refuse lime from the kiln, about 180 bushels to the acre, and sowed it. On the manured land, the straw was large, and the grain somewhat shrunk; on the limed portion, the straw was not so large, but was bright, the grain good, and the yield the greatest per acre.

Clover among corn. Allen Putnam, the new Editor of the New England Farmer, recommends the practice of sowing clover seed among corn, from personal experience, as being more certain of vegetation, the crop more free from weeds the first year, free from grain stalks, easier to mow, equally abundant, and better in quality; and the young plants are not overshadowed by grain early in summer, nor too much exposed to the sun after harvest. The mode is, to make no hill, sow at mid-summer, and cover with a one-horse harrow, and make all smooth with a hoe. Cut the corn closely to the ground. If necessary, the surface may be cleared with great expedition while the ground is frozen in winter, by means of a common hand hoe.

Great crop of corn. The Kentucky Farmer gives the experiment of G. W. Williams, with a certificate of measurement, on a corn crop from an acre and an eighth, which yielded one hundred and seventy-eight bushels, or more than *one hundred and fifty-eight bushels* to the acre. The land was evenly covered with unfermented manure, the corn, an early yellow variety, planted in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row, the surface kept level, the land rolled after planting, and the weeds subsequently cut by scraping the surface with a sharp hoe.

The scratching system. A correspondent of the Western Farmer, in commenting on large farms and miserable cultivation, and recommending a concentration of labors, speaks of a farmer who cultivated one acre of land adjoining a field of *thirty* acres, both planted with rye; at harvest a bet was made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres, but was lost, the thirty acres, by accurate measurement, yielding *three quarters of a bushel* the most. Both fields he had seen, and also another where the owner offered to dispose of his crop of rye at a dollar an acre, but could find no purchaser at that price!

Enormous hog. J. S. Skinner, of the American Farmer, recently saw a hog, of the Bedford and Byfield breed, that weighed last summer 900 lbs. His increase has been such since, that he is now estimated to weigh 1300 pounds! The owner has refused, at one time $150, and at another $175 for him.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

REVIEW.

Journal of the American Silk Society—Edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, *Baltimore. Nos.* 11 *and* 12, *for Nov. and Dec.*, 1840.

This is the only publication now remaining in the United States, exclusively devoted to the culture of Silk. It was originally issued under the auspices of the American Silk Society; but the society itself is long since defunct, having existed only during the continuance of the multicaulis mania. The Journal, however, has been continued, with distinguished ability, by Dr. Smith, the earliest, most steadfast, and most persevering advocate of the industry to which it is devoted. It contains, throughout, a mass of facts and information indispensable to the cultivator of silkworms in the present infancy of the art in this country. It is with deep regret that it is perceived that *it* also must soon follow the fate which has overtaken other periodicals of the kind, unless the friends of the cause promptly step forward and hand in their subscriptions for another year. This crisis in its existence, together with an anxious solicitude for the prosperity of the cause, has induced to the present communication.

The second volume of the Journal has just been brought to a conclusion—the November and December numbers having been issued under one cover.—The value of these numbers perhaps exceeds any that have preceded them, with the exception of those which contain the account of the new and very important theory of the editor, in regard to the principle of saving and preserving silkworms' eggs with safety, for the purpose of successive crops. The promulgation of this theory will, it is believed, constitute an epoch in the progress of silk culture in the United States. The principle is philosophical and rational; and while it explains, satisfactorily, most of the difficulties and disasters of the past year, a knowledge and appreciation of it will serve to guard against similar consequences in future. That its discovery should have been reserved for this day and country, is by no means surprising. In the old silk growing countries, the rearing of successive crops has been attempted; and, owing to the character of their climate, it is no doubt impracticable. American cultivators, however, have looked to a more extended field of operation, and with the advantage of the multicaulis, have conceived the practicability of producing silk throughout the warm season. That they have been subjected to much discouragement and disaster in the outset, ought not to be a matter of any special wonder. It is not to be expected that an art, confessedly in its infancy in this country, and conducted on entirely new principles, can be prosecuted at once with entire success. It may possibly require several years of experiment and observation, to establish what may be termed the *American System of Silk Culture*, on a sure basis; but the ultimate advantage, both national and individual, by which its triumph would be attended, offer strong inducements to persevere, even had its failure been much more general than it has been. As to the old system of single crops, reared in the spring, it has succeeded in no country better than in this.

The two last numbers of the Journal contain gratifying intelligence from various parts of the country. In Tennessee the business appears to have flourished better than in any other State. There is a well organized State Society to promote its advancement, and the exhibition of silk goods has been highly creditable.—At Economy, in Pennsylvania, the quantity of silk produced, during the last year was very considerable; and at Frederickton, in Maryland, the culture was attended with decided success. These instances, together with numerous others that might be adduced, go to show that the cultivators of the silkworm have still much encouragement to prosecute their labors.

The use of lime has obtained extensively, during the past season, as a preventive of disease amongst silkworms. In the 11th number of the Journal, there is an article on this subject which is worth more than the annual subscription.

The Address to the friends of silk culture, in the closing number, is a highly interesting paper. It contains a general view of the present state of the business in this country, with a notice of what is doing and may be done to promote its permanent advancement.

The following extract from the "LAST APPEAL" of the editor to the friends of the cause, deserves special attention:—"After considerable effort, the subscriber has been enabled to complete the publication of the second volume of the Silk Journal. This has been done at great *personal sacrifice*, the subscriptions to the work not having been sufficient to pay the expense by several hundred dollars. It now remains for the friends of the silk culture to say whether the Journal shall be continued another year. The subscriber believes that the information which he will be able to publish during the ensuing season, will be invaluable to the cause. The great and important improvements made in the art, in the United States and in Europe, and those that will be made next year, ought to be disseminated freely amongst the people. Particularly the NEW THEORY may be referred to as one item of immense importance, that requires the freest discussion and examination. If that theory shall be proved to be the true one, the widest circulation ought to be given to its principles and details: because it will effectually establish the business in the United States, and place it beyond the reach of casuality. All this cannot be done without the aid of a publication devoted to the cause exclusively."

The terms of the Journal are TWO DOLLARS a year, payable in advance; and we earnestly desire that the friends of the culture may freely sustain it. P.

Virginia, 1 mo. 12, 1841.

Lightning Rods.

Last summer during a thunder-storm, the lightning rod attached to our house, received a very heavy stroke of lightning—the shock was tremendous; but we only mention it at this time on account of the practical inferences to be drawn from the circumstances.

The rod is *five-eighths* of an inch in diameter near the top, but *six-eighths* of an inch below,—in two pieces *screwed together*, with a *single point* on the top *capped with silver*. It is upheld by large *oak pins* eighteen inches long, driven into the frame, and the *rod passes through them* near the outer end. It is *painted* to prevent its rusting. Near the surface of the ground it begins to *slant from the house*, descends into the earth, and terminates in a *bed of charcoal six feet deep*, which extends still further from the building.

This fixture has been *found sufficient* with a slight exception, to let off a discharge that shook the whole neighborhood. The exception follows:—A stove pipe twenty feet in length, entering the chimney just under the roof, ten feet below the point of the rod and three feet from it,—received a small portion of the fluid, which passed through two chambers in succession on its way to the cellar. Two joists under the stove were very slightly shattered, and a few panes of glass broken by bursting outward. It appears that the nails conducted it through the pine floor into the joists.

The point of the silver cap was melted. This we suppose was occasioned by the crowding of the fluid to get down the rod; but if there had been more points, probably no fusion would have happened, and the stove pipe have been protected.

No traces of the lightning whatever, could be discovered on the oak pins, although the wood was in contact with the rod; and neither glass nor any other substance employed to prevent the scattering of the fluid. We infer therefore that all such appendages are useless; and that it is quite as safe to fasten the rod to the building by cleats as to have it stand off at a distance. It must even be safer unless the upper part leans against the building.

The prejudice against painting such rods, appears to be unfounded. We presume indeed that paint is not more objectionable than rust. †

The Roads.

The winter is a favorable time to lay up instruction. After a light snow has fallen with a brisk wind, let him that feels an interest in the state of the roads, get into a cutter and drive a few miles to make observations. For this purpose, he will commonly succeed best when he goes alone. Where the highway has been turnpiked and raised considerably above the general surface, he will find in most places more hubs than snow, and he may heartily wish for a good *side-track*.

As this is a term not often to be found in the vocabulary of path-masters however, we shall stop to explain; and as in many districts, owing to the improvidence of the people, nothing of the kind can be discovered, we shall proceed to tell *what* and *where* it ought to be.

The law allows our highways to be *sixty-six* feet wide; but if they are only *sixty* feet in the clear, and *thirty* feet be appropriated for the turnpike, then we shall have *fifteen* feet on each side for side tracks. Make the ditch *six* feet wide with easy slopes, smooth the bottom, and clear out all large and loose stones, and there will be a most convenient track for the snow to settle in, when it is driven by the wind from the turnpike. No better sleighing can be desired than what we occasionally find in a ditch of this description, while much of the track which is ordinarily used in summer, is unfit for any loaded sleigh to pass along.

But another side-track ought to be provided on roads comparatively level. Between the ditch and the fence there are *nine* feet remaining, where a smooth sod ought to be found; and on this not more than two inches of snow will be required to make comfortable sleighing. To see the traveler who has ventured from a more snowy region, at one time grinding over the bare ground with his horses on the strain; and then starting on a trot as he reaches the sod which perchance was left by the way side,—ought to make us, who have it in our power to do better, ashamed of our negligence.

Why not go to work in the summer, level down the inequalities, and remove all obstructions, but especially large stones whether fast or loose? In most cases, the necessary labor would not be a tythe of what is annually spent in hauling mud, or stuff equally unfit, into the beaten track. Have path-masters no memory? Can they never recollect in summer what we shall need in winter? If so, now is the time to make memorandums, as well as observations. †

Snow Drifts and Meadow Mice.

Young trees surrounded by snow drifts, are in a dangerous condition. Such as are quite small and covered by snow, in consequence of its weight and adhesiveness are almost sure to be crushed; while such as reach above the drift, with most of their limbs enveloped, will have them stripped off and their bark lacerated.

A worse disaster however, often happens to trees that stand in snow drifts. The meadow mouse, as if aware of its numerous enemies, seldom, if ever, attacks a tree that stands clear in the open ground; but where it can work in safety under cover, it is very destructive. We had one tree, three inches in diam-

eter, that stood in a snow-bank, and it was barked completely to the height of four feet.

Although drifts are much the most dangerous, yet under deep snows that lie long, mice frequently injure small trees. As a preventive, we had a small mound raised round each tree to the height of a foot, with great success, for we have not had a tree damaged that was properly guarded in this manner. When the mice, rooting along under the snow, come to such mounds, it appears that they generally turn away; but there is another advantage: In snows of moderate depth the wind sweeps it off; and even should a mouse persevere in ascending the mound, he would soon find his nose in the open air.

To prevent both crushing and gnawing however, we endeavor to tread the snow round all our trees when it is deep, whether by drifting or otherwise; and this is done to the most advantage when it *gives a little*, or is near to the melting point. †

Italian Spring Wheat.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, of Virgil, Cortland county, states to us a successful experiment in the culture of this wheat. He went seventy miles, and succeeded in procuring twenty bushels, which, when thoroughly cleaned, amounted to only sixteen. These he sowed, as early as practicable, in the spring of 1837,—a part on five and a half acres, which produced 210 bushels, or more than 38 bushels to the acre; the rest was not so productive. The whole crop was 468 bushels. The land was ploughed only once, but was afterwards well pulverized with the harrow and cultivator, and ten loads of leached ashes applied to the acre. The crop was sold for seed at two dollars per bushel.

He has 115 acres of cleared land, from the tilled portion of which, (about one half,) he has raised in the last four years, more than six thousand bushels of grain. His wife has manufactured about two hundred pounds of butter to the cow the past season, and raised six calves. *

Successful Culture of Silk.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, of the Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore, writes to us as follows:—"A poor man in this State, on a very poor sandy farm, with the hope of bettering his condition, planted the morus multicaulis; but not being able to sell them, he turned his attention to the culture of silk. He fitted up his carriage house, and all the unoccupied rooms in dwelling, in a manner suitable for feeding, and by constant attention made good cocoons. These, by the assistance of his wife and family, he succeeded in reeling, doubling and twisting, and converting into good sewing silk, which he says produced *one thousand dollars*." Is there any person in this country who has had as little experience in raising cotton or flax, able to produce from either such successful results? *

Clover in Orchards.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A writer over the signature of "South West," inquires if clover is injurious to orchards. Most certainly it is—though the degree of injury depends very much upon the nature of the ground, being greatest where the soil is thin, and the subsoil heavy and cold, and least where the reverse is found. I have noticed its deleterious effects in a great number of instances. The first case of the kind that came under my observation, was that of a fine thrifty orchard belonging to Judge Brewster, then of Riga, Monroe Co. These trees took well when transplanted, and flourished for several years with uncommon vigor, under the judicious treatment of that accomplished agriculturist. About that time clover was first introduced into that part of the country. The advantages attending its culture were at once perceived by Judge B., who sowed many of his fields with it, and among them the orchard above mentioned. A few years were sufficient to show the ill effects of the clove upon the trees, in their stinted growth, rough, scaly, moss covered bark, and small yellow leaves; in a word, all those peculiar appearances which mark an orchard dying of *starvation*. Since that time I have watched the effects of clover on fruit and other trees, and have invariably observed the same effects, in a greater or less degree, follow its introduction.

The reason for this, I believe will be found in the formation of its roots, which run deep and interfere with those of the trees; while the grasses, Timothy, red-top, and the like, gather their nutriment at or near the surface, leaving the soil below for the exclusive pasturage of the trees. The long tap roots of the clover penetrate to the same depth with those of the trees, or at least that portion of them from which the trees derive their nourishment, robbing them of all, or nearly all, of that sustenance which goes to make up the growth of the clover.

Another reason will be found in the fact—for such I believe it to be—that the peculiar property of the soil which is sought for and taken up by the roots of the trees for their growth, is the very same which is selected and appropriated by the roots of the clover for *its* use; or, at least, much more allied to the same, than that which is taken up by the grasses above named. So that the trees and the clover suffer, not only by their proximity, but also from their sameness of taste—they are both seeking the same peculiar food in the same locality. It is like setting two guests at one table who will eat only of the *same* dish. The result is obvious—unless there is a plentiful supply, one or both must make a scanty meal.

H. M. WARD.

Rochester, January, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Roots and Root Culture.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I propose to give you some account of our farming operations during the past season. If you think it will add any thing to the general stock of knowledge, you are at liberty to publish.

CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

We ploughed up a piece of muck land upon which ruta-bagas were raised last year. May 22d, ground in fine condition, drilled in the seed, at the rate of ¾ lb. to the acre. Soaked the seed until it had considerably swollen, turned off water and sifted in plaster. Rubbed the seeds in plaster till they became distinct and separate, and passed through the drill without trouble. Owing to the dry weather and the seed being planted too deep, they did not vegetate very rapidly. The prospect however, was favorable for a very good crop, when one day went to examine them, and some two hundred sheep had taken it into their heads to get over a poor fence, and eat every thing down to the ground. This was about the 25th July. Had a good fence put round the lot and yarded the sheep several nights, occasionally dragging the field. On the 30th drilled in the Norfolk turnip, and have gathered a very tolerable crop. I am satisfied carrots will prove the best root, next the potato to cultivate, as they will do well on almost any soil, more hardy and less exposed to insects than turnips or beets, and less affected by the season than the potato.

RUTA-BAGA AND POTATOES.

Sowed almost two acres, and did not vegetate well, and what did grow was badly injured by the fly.—Ploughed up the ground and planted potatoes. Had a fair crop, but not so good as we should have had if we had not cultivated so many weeds among them. I am no believer in the Rohan. The Merino is better adapted to the country and with as good care will yield as bountifully. I think it is the best field potato that can be raised. *We have no seed to sell however.* Where the soil is favorable, I believe the potato, beyond all comparison, the most profitable root crop the farmer can cultivate. If he have good potato land, the farmer had better eschew all these modern improvements in the root line, and go for his oldest and best friend. It is only in those situations where potatoes cannot be raised to advantage, as when the crop with good cultivation, and average years, falls below 300 bushels per acre, that other roots should be tried. From my observation this season, I am satisfied the Carrot, under all circumstances will prove the next best root for extensive field culture.

SUGAR BEET AND ROOTS GENERALLY.

The beet crop was a total failure, owing to the seed being planted too late (24th May.) I am not much in favor of them for field culture. However, I believe all of us have much to learn on the subject of root culture. All are agreed as to the importance of cultivating more roots than we do, and I am glad to see much attention exhibited on the subject. In conversing with an intelligent farmer yesterday, he told me he had been feeding his horses for some months upon carrots, and he was satisfied a bushel of carrots was worth as much for that purpose as a bushel of oats. Should further experience justify that assumption we shall wonderfully increase our profits, by the increase of the root culture. With ordinary care 500 bushels per acre might be counted upon with as much certainty as 40 bushels of oats. Then, allowing them to be on a par as to feeding properties, you have in productiveness at least 12 to 1. It will cost more time to cultivate an acre of carrots than an acre of oats. But the difference will not exceed three to one; still a large balance in favor of the root. The root however, has another decided advantage, and that is in leaving the ground in fine condition for a spring crop, and making a great deal more manure.

I hope we shall hear more on this subject from the numerous list of your really able contributors.

Sincerely yours,

Darien, Dec. 21, 1840. T. C. PETERS.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Salting Butter.

Take 2 pounds of the best common salt; 1 lb. of good brown sugar, and 1 lb. of salt petre. Mix and beat all up together, and take one ounce of the composition for each pound of butter; work it well into the mass and close it up for use.

Butter cured in this way, appears of a rich, marrowy consistence, and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness or tastes too salt. It should be kept two or three weeks before it is used. If well made, it can be kept good for two or three years, This recipe is used and highly approved in many parts of England and France. W. N. H.

Fattening Poultry.

An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips, cut up very fine and put into a trough with water. The effect was, that 6 geese, weighing only 9 lbs. each when shut up, actually weighed 20 lbs. each, after about three weeks feeding with this food alone.

Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkies. Grains are preferred for the sake of economy, but will not fatten so fast. Oats ground into meal and mixed with a little molasses and water: barley meal mixed with sweet milk; and boiled oats mixed with malt, are all excellent for fattening poultry, reference being had to time, expense, and quality of flesh.

Corn, before being fed to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water, or boiled. It will thus go much further and digest easier. Hens will often lay in winter, when fed in this manner, especially if well sheltered. W. N. H.

Yates County, N. Y.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

BERKSHIRES.

Farmers differ with regard to the valuable qualities of this breed of hogs. Without asserting, as some have done, that they are positively the best breed in existence, one thing is quite certain, that they far excel most of the native varieties raised in this country. Their rapid increase and dissemination for a few years past has been such, that they may readily be obtained with comparatively trifling expense. We hope that all who regard them with suspicion, will examine thoroughly their merits before rejecting them.

One of the strongest objections is their *smallness of size*. It is true they are not equal in this respect to some others. But the following instances will show that they may attain a respectable magnitude at least, and if farmers would cease buying inferior animals and cullings of litters, because they are cheapest, this objection would not, we believe, have much ground for validity. A recent importation by A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, contains a boar and sow, the former weighing 550 lbs. and the latter a few pounds less. They were fed on nothing but *grass* for months before weighing. One 18 months old, was sold in the Albany market in 1839, which weighed when dressed 633 pounds, and sold for about $56. J. Lossing, of Albany, states that he has one imported male, that at fifteen months old, measured six feet five inches from the end of the snout to the root of the tail, and five feet six inches in girth; that of fifteen slaughtered by the Shakers of Watervliet in 1839, consisting wholly of what are called runts and the cullings of litters, from fifteen to seventeen months old, the average weight was 356 lbs; that one killed at Shaker village at Lebanon, at two and a half years old, weighed 800 lbs.; and that he himself killed one at sixteen months weighing over 400 lbs. The chairman of the committee on swine for Tompkins county, in his report, says he recently saw pigs in Rhode Island, a cross between the Berkshire and Byfield breed, (the latter a smaller breed than the Berkshire,) that weighed 300 lbs. each, at a little less than nine months old. J. R. Caldwell, of New Windsor, fatted a pair of Berkshire barrows, and killed them at a little more than a year and a half old, when they weighed 1,020 lbs. They were fed on grass alone during the two summers, and given other feed only a few months before they were butchered. Such instances might be greatly multiplied. They show that, by proper management at least, a large size may be attained.

But *size* is by no means the most important consideration. If a Berkshire at 200 cuts up as well, and affords valuable parts in as great a proportionate quantity as another hog at 500, who would hesitate between them? Many, in their great eargerness for size, are sacrificing quality. The large bony breed will indeed fill the barrel the soonest,—with heads and shanks,—but, as somebody has justly observed, it is of far more importance to fill the *consumer*. Accurate experiments are greatly needed to exhibit the relative qualities in this particular, of the Berkshire and other breeds; the best we have seen, are the following, taken from the report of the committee before mentioned. The first is a sow of "common breed," two and a half years old, and weighed when dressed 235 lbs. The second is a *half blood* Berkshire sow, 18 months old, and weighed 204 lbs. The first had raised one litter of pigs, the Berkshire two litters. The third example is a half blood Berkshire barrow, eighteen months old, fattened in the ordinary way.

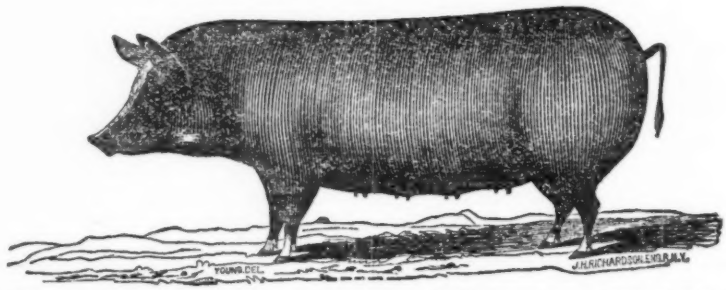
	1st Sow.	2d Sow.	Barrow.
Lard	26 lbs.	16 lbs	31 lbs.
Hams	32½	31	52
Tender loin	5½	3¼	5
Fat	8¾	6¾	9
Mess Pork	96	103	176
Prime "	28¼	16	26
Spare rib	20	12	16
Head	18	16	21
	235	204	336

Farmers are usually extremely particular to obtain the full market price for their grain—the loss of ten cents on a dollar by bad marketing would be insufferable. But why is it, that they are not as careful in relation to the market at home, the market of their own making, which is to tell whether they get the same return for twenty bushels of corn, as another man with an *improved Berkshire market* gets for ten? A near neighbor lately butchered a few pigs, several months old, a part of half blood Berkshire, and the rest full blood; the latter were two months younger, and received similar feeding in every respect, but averaged, on killing, full weight with the half bloods. The half bloods were a cross with a large and excellent native variety. It is the quantity of flesh and fat made, (and little offal,) for the small quantity of food given, which pre-eminently distinguishes the Berkshire breed, which every one acquainted with them have observed. A striking instance of this quality, is given by Wm. P. Curd, of Kentucky, of a full bred boar, which at eleven months was castrated in consequence of an injury rendering him useless—he weighed at that time 122 lbs. "After being fed 64 days, he was weighed, and lifted the beam at 410 lbs., showing the astonishing gain of *four and a half pounds a day*. He is now fed solely on grass, and weighs 550 lbs. at the age of two years."

In consequence of the well attested excellence of this breed of hogs, many attempts will doubtless be made to impose on the farming community; caution will therefore be necessary in procuring animals, as well as in deciding on qualities which may belong only to the genuine breed, and not to spurious ones.

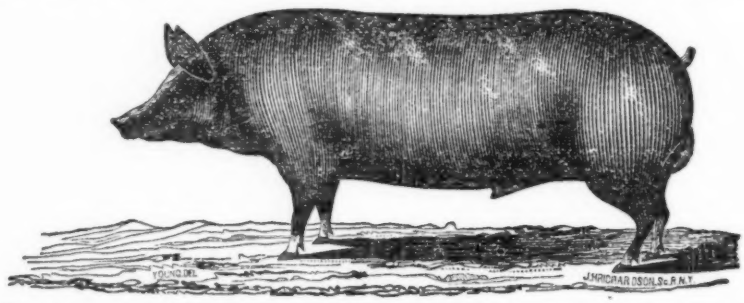
Farmers who are in possession of Berkshires, would do the community a great favor, as well as themselves, by instituting experiments, by *accurately weighing and measuring*, showing the quantity of food they consume, their increase in weight, and the relative proportion of the different parts yielded in cutting up; and if these were accompanied with experiments of a similar character on the common and other breeds, they would be of still more value.—The labor of such experiments would be very trifling.

COL. SAWYERS' BERKSHIRES.



According to promise, we give the portraits of two more Berkshire swine, property of Col. AMOS SAWYER, of this city.

The above is a beautiful sow, 2 years old, weighing 300 lbs. She is not fat, but broader and heavier than represented in the cut. She is now with pig by young Prince Regent, (figure in our last,) and will litter next month. (Col. S. expects to have a few pigs to spare in the Spring, but most of them are already engaged.)



This pig is one year old, and weighs about 275 lbs: is from the above sow, by a full blood imported boar sold to Baltimore for $200.

Bushes, not Bushels.

An error occurred in our last paper, on page 2, col. 3, which materially alters the sense, and makes our venerable assistant appear somewhat ludicrous, which we very much regret. He did not say that he planted some dozen or fifteen *bushels* of currents in a row (!) but that he planted that number of *bushes* in a row. The error was noticed and marked by our printer and proof reader, but overlooked by the compositor. He promises to keep his *specs* on hereafter.

Bees and Honey.

SAMUEL, MARRIOT, of Hudson, N. Y., informs us that he has very good success with his bees, managed as follows:—The hives are placed under a shed; stand from one to three feet from the ground, and have the bottom entirely open, so that if any worms are produced, they fall to the ground, and cannot return. A hole, 2 inches square, is made in the top of each hive, over which a box, 9 inches square, is placed in the spring. In the fall these boxes are removed, and found to contain about 20 pounds each of the finest honey.

The British Corn Laws.

The N. Y. Emancipator of Dec. 24, contains some flattering comments on the remarks of our correspondent, S. W., in the Dec. No. of the Farmer. The Editor dissents from the opinion of S. W., however, that we have no right to expect that England will so modify her corn laws as to admit the bread stuffs of this country on payment of a duty of 20 per cent. On the contrary, he thinks that if proper measures are taken, *this modification can be effected;* and to this end he makes the following suggestion:—

"We propose that there should be Anti-Corn Law Societies formed in New York, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, &c. The declared object of these societies shall be, to obtain, by lawful and pacific means, the repeal or modification of all laws, usages and regulations of foreign nations, which hinder the admission of any American products upon as favorable terms as the products of such countries are admitted into the United States. The principal means to be relied on, are the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information among the people by means of correspondence, agents, public meetings, deliberative conventions, the publication of a monthly journal, &c. They should also endeavor to engage the co-operation of our government, by such measures of negotiation and legislation as may from time to time be deemed wise and prudent."

As our object and aim is to promote the great agricultural interests of the country, we most sincerely wish that such a modification of the British Corn Laws could be effected; but we cannot bring our minds to view the subject in the same light as our New York friend; nor can we think that, in the present state of affairs, any material good would result from carrying out his suggestions.

We like the remarks of the *American Citizen* on this subject, which may be found on page 19, headed "Our Wheat Growing interests."

FARM TRANSACTIONS.

Piggery and Pork Making.

Messrs. Editors—Under the above title, I propose, from time to time, to give you some of our experience in farming. If others will do the same, it will be but a few months before your journal will become one of the most valuable in the Union. Let us have facts. Let farmers state their operations for the year—pointing out what their own experience has formed defective,—and we shall have a mass of facts before us to serve as beacons in our onward course; and save us, if we read your paper, many a dollar which would otherwise be lost in unsuccessful experiments.

THE PIGGERY.

In constructing a piggery, I went upon the principle that a judicious outlay of capital upon a farm in necessary buildings or other improvements, increases in a much greater ratio than the interest—the productiveness of the capital already invested. And also, that to farm profitably there must ge a regular system in the management of every branch of your business. Thus there should be a place for your horses and carriages, harness, grain and hay, all under one roof if possible; and in like manner for all your other kinds of stock, and in particular, a place where you can keep your swine, from the pig to the porker, and all their feed convenient to your hand. Having a place for every thing, it is easy to keep every thing in its place; and thereby gain greatly in the saving of time in carrying on business.

The piggery is designed for fattening from 50 to 60 pigs annually, and the fixtures have been made with that reference. By the annexed plan, you will perceive that it has a front 60 by 20 feet. The first 30 feet having 13 feet posts, the others only 7. The first floor is 50 by 20 feet; 10 feet of one end being taken for a boiling room, or rather for a furnace and boiler, as all the cooking is done on the floor, which is on a level with the pens. The rear, as far as was built last year, is 30 feet square, 6 feet posts, with an alley through the centre, 4 feet feet wide. There are three pens on a side, 10 by 13, and each pen will accommodate 7 large hogs, or 8 middling sized ones while fattening. (We shall continue the pens by building another, 30 feet square, so that there will be 6 pens on each side of the alley; or the building for the hogs will be 30 by 60.)

Under the main building is a cellar, 20 by 60, and 8 feet deep; 10 feet from the east end is walled out by itself and no floor laid over it. Here is a boiler, made of sheet iron, not so thick as boiler iron, but a medium between that and stove pipe iron, six feet long and 24 inches in diameter, with a safety valve, &c., and capable of working about 45 pounds pressure to the inch, though it is never worked over 18—set in an arch or furnace. The steam is carried from the boiler to a series of vats on the floor adjoining, constructed as follows:—The outside is of 2 inch pine plank, 12 feet long in the clear, matched and keyed together into one bin or vat, 3 feet deep and 4 feet wide. It is divided into four equal parts by tight partitions of the same material; so that we have 4 vats, each 3 feet deep, 3 feet wide, and 4 feet long, holding about 7 barrels of liquid, or 22 bushels of vegetables. All the feed for our hogs is cooked in these vats, by steam, and fed from thence directly to them without handling after being once put into the vat. The saving of labor is very great, as well as the expense of cooking; for 100 bushels of potatoes or apples can be cooked in 6 hours, by a boy 10 years old. I have repeatedly cooked 50 bushels in 3 hours, and taken every thing cold. The vats can be made full of pudding in much less time.

The building is doubly boarded, and the floor over the cellar is lined, and has scuttles, to enable us to ventilate the cellar at pleasure. The hog pen is also doubly boarded—the front fitted with swing doors so that the hog can go in and out at pleasure, and still keep the building sufficiently warm. A floor is laid over head, and thus gives us a good room for storing soft corn in the fall. Ten feet of the further end of the cellar is partitioned off for an apple cellar, and is 10 feet deep. The apples are put in shallow bins, of which there are 30, which hold 8 bushels each.—Thus, it will be perceived, the object has been obtained. We have a place to keep our hogs and their feed, whether green or dry, and prepare it, all under the same roof.

FEEDING HOGS, ETC.

We took up our hogs from the stubble and orchard, the 21st September, and commenced feeding with cooked apples and bran—2 bushels of bran and 3 quarts of salt to 20 bushels of apples. After the apples were gone, we fed with pumpkins and potatoes boiled with meal (corn and cob ground together.) Then with pudding fermented, 10 bushels of meal to 6 barrels of water, and closed with four weeks feeding boiled corn. Salt was used uniformly, at the rate of two quarts to a vat, whether meal, corn, or potatoes. The potatoes were boiled and mashed in the same water, while hot, and meal mixed with them. Our hogs thrive well, which satisfies me that it is an error to suppose the water in which the potatoes are cooked, is injurious. The corn was cooked by making the water boiling hot, then put in 15 bushels of corn and let it soak for at least 12 hours, then put on the steam. It requires about 12 hours to cook the corn after it has soaked, and when you commence, the corn should only be covered with water. The hogs eat the boiled corn with great avidity, and digest it as well as the pudding. The saving in cooking the corn is, the toll and waste at the mill, and the trouble of milling, which, together, is something of an item. The corn should be steamed till it turns rather brown, and loses its white, parboiled appearance. We have never fed hogs any thing that has made them lay on fat equal to the boiled corn. We feed no water, as after repeated trials the hogs would not drink it, though none is fed with the corn except what the kernel has imbibed in cooking. At least one-quarter is saved by cooking, and then there is considerable gain in not feeding until after fermentation.

We shut up our store hogs, feed them with boiled potatoes and provender, and keep them in thrifty condition till they are turned out to grass in the spring. We keep all our hogs, whether store or fat, well littered with clean dry straw.

Perhaps I have been tedious. If so, my desire to contribute my mite is the only excuse.

Sincerely yours, T. C. PETERS.

Darien, January 8, 1841.

P. S—Will some of your chemical friends give you a bill of such articles as a farmer would require for a cheap Labratory?

T. C. Peters's Piggery.

Fig. 1.

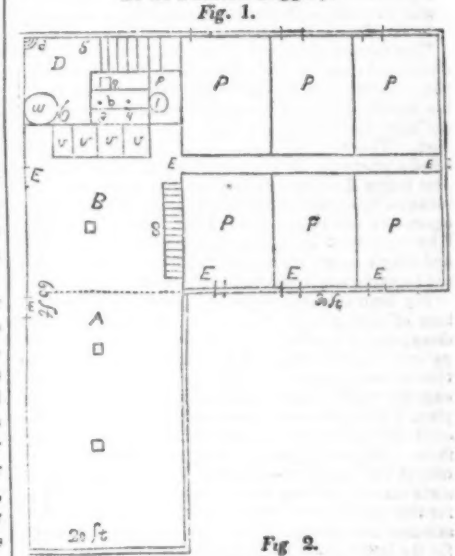


Fig 2.

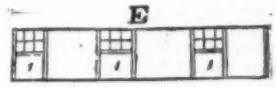


Fig. 1. Ground plan.

A, B, Front, 60 by 20 ft.—the part B two story.

P, P, &c., pens, 10 by 13, with alley between.

D, kitchen; *a*, arch and furnace; *b*, boiler; 1, supply barrel for boiler; 2, chimney, 8 inch stove pipe, 3, steam pipe; 4, safety valves *d*, drain, *w*, water cistern, supplied from spring, and raised to vats, &c., by pump: 5, stairs to cellar; 6, cellar door.—the kitchen part is 5 feet below the floor; *v*, *v*, *v*, *v*, the vats in which the cooking is done, and which are on the same level with the pens, and from which the food is carried direct to the pens; *s*, stairs to second story, which is a very useful store-room, as well as the part A; E, E, &c., door; *p*, platform over part of furnace and boiler.

Fig. 2. E, side view of pens; 1, 1, 1, swing doors with windows over—the windows are 6 lighted, 7 by 9 glass, and are made to slide down when necessary.

Darien, N. Y. T. C. PETERS.

Pump logs, for conducting water, made of perishable wood, may be preserved a long time under ground by surrounding them with ashes or lime, and the joints should be cemented with tar. Those always filled with water will last longer than if occasionally empty.

Compost Heaps.

The following most excellent remarks on the manufacture of compost, are richly worth the perusal of every farmer, old or young, rich or poor. Most of them have the merit of being as applicable to this country as to England. Every sentence is full of meaning, and we are tempted almost to print one half of the article at least, in italics. Most of our farmers have yet to take the first step in the proper management of manures—a thing, which if well understood and attended to, would, in a few years, triple the products of the country, and, to speak very moderately indeed, be worth yearly to the country HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. We think there will be no difficulty in proving this. If the writer of the following remarks had mentioned *lime* as a component part of his compost heap, we think it would have been better, as we consider this ingredient as indispensible.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

AN ESSAY

On making Compost heaps from liquids and other substances; written on the evidence of many years experience.—To which the prize of ten sovereigns was awarded.—By JAMES DIXON, *Esq., Secretary to the Manchester Agricultural Society.*

The force and power of an agriculturist to produce good crops, mainly depends on the manures he can command; and how to derive the greatest possible benefits from his immediate resources, is one of the most useful subjects that can engage his attention. The English Agricultural Society having offered a premium for the best mode of making compost heaps, I venture to forward the committee my ideas on this most important branch of rural management; and in doing this I shall state the course I have pursued in this particular for many years, and which every additional experience inclines me not to make any systematic alteration.

My farm is a strong, retentive soil, on a substratum of ferruginous clay; and being many times disappointed in what I considered reasonable anticipations of good crops, I determined on a new system of manuring. Though quite satisfied of the expense which would necessarily be incurred by my plan, I still determined on its adoption. At the onset I effectually drained a considerable part of my farm. My next object was how to improve its texture at the least cost—(perhaps I may be allowed to state that my holding has always been at rack-rent;) for this purpose we carted great quantities of fine sawdust and peath earth or bog; we had so far to go for the latter, that two horses would fetch little more than three tons in one day—one horse would fetch three cart-louds of sawdust in the same time. Having brought great quantities of peat and sawdust into my farm yard, I laid out for the bottom of a compost heap, a space of considerable dimensions, and about three feet in depth; three-fourths of this bottom was peat, the rest sawdust; on this we conveyed daily the dung from the cattle sheds, the urine is also conducted through channels to wells for its reception, (one on each side of the compost heap;) common water is entirely prevented from mixing with it. Every second day the urine so collected is thrown over the whole mass with a scoop, and at the same time we regulate the accumulated dung. This being continued for a week, another layer, nine inches or a foot thick, of peat and sawdust (and frequently peat without sawdust) is wheeled on the accumulated heap. These matters are continually added to each other during winter, and in addition once in every week never less than 25 cwt., more frequently 50 cwt., of night soil and urine; the latter are always laid next above the peat or bog earth, as we think it accelerates their decomposition. It is perhaps proper here to state that the peat is dug and exposed to the alternations of the weather for several months before it is brought to the heap for admixture; by this it loses much of its moisture.—In some cases, peat contains acid or astringent matters, which are injurious to useful vegetation. On this I have not tried any decided experiments, but am led to the supposition by frequently seeing stones, some in a partial state of decomposition, others wholly decomposed in bogs, and at the depth of several feet from the surface. Some years' experience has convinced me of the impropriety of using recently dug peat; proceeding in the manner I recommend, it is superior, and more convenient on every account—much lighter to cart to the farm yard or any other situation where it is wanted; and so convinced am I of its utility in composts of every description of soil, except that of its own character, that wherever it can be laid down on a farm at less than 4s. per ton, I should recommend to every agriculturist and horticulturist that can command it, even at the cost here stated, to give it a fair trial. So retentive and attractive of moisture is peat, that if liberally applied to any arid, sandy soil, that soil does not burn in a dry season, and it so much improves the texture and increases the produce of an obdurate clay soil, if in other respects rightly cultivated, that actual experience alone can fairly determine its value.

For the conveyance of night soil and urine, we have the largest and strongest casks, such as oils are imported in; the top of which is provided with a funnel to put the matters through, and the casks are fixed on wheels like those of a common dung cart. For the convenience of emptying this carriage, the compost heaps are always lower at one end; the highest is where we discharge the contents, in order that they in some degree spread over the whole accumulation: the situation on which the wheels of these carriages stand while being discharged is raised considerably; this we find convenient, as the compost heap may be sloped six or seven feet high: low compost heaps, in my opinion, should be avoided. The plan here recommended, I have carried on for some time. I find no difficulty in manuring my farm over once in two years; by this repetition I keep up the fertility of my land, and it never requires more than a moderate application of manure.

I am fully aware that there are many localities where neither peat nor night-soil can be readily obtained; but it is worth a farmer's while to go even more than twenty miles for the latter substance, provided he can have it without deterioration: the original cost is often trifling. On a farm where turnips or mangold are cultivated to some extent, the system here recommended will be almost incalculably advantageous; a single horse is sufficient for one carriage—mine hold upwards of a ton each; six tons of this manure in compost with peat, or, if that is not convenient, any other matters, such as ditch scourings, or high headlands which have been properly prepared and laid in a dry heap for some time, would be amply sufficient for an acre of mangold or turnips. This manure is by far the most invigorating of any I have ever yet tried; bones in any state will bear no comparison with it for any crop; but it must be remembered that I write on the supposition that it has not been reduced in strength before it is fetched.

Convenience frequently suggests that compost heaps should be raised on different parts of a farm; but, unless in particular instances, it is well to have them in the yard; in it all the urine from the cattle stalls may be employed with the greatest economy; and be it remembered that the urine from animals, in given weights, is more powerful than their solid excrements.* How important then must it be to the farmer to make the most careful use of this liquid. It is sometimes carted on the land, but that practice will not bear a comparison with making it into composts in the manner here recommended. Great waste is often made in putrescent manures after they are carted on the land; instead of being immediately covered or incorporated with the soil, we not unfrequently see them exposed for days together in the hot rays of a scorching sun, or to the injurious influences of a dry wind. I have before stated that compost heaps should on many considerations be raised in the farm yard; still, circumstances are frequently such that it is more proper to make them at some distance in the fields. If a headland becomes too high by frequent ploughings or working of the land, in that case it should be ploughed at the time when clover or mixed grass seeds are sown with a white crop, for instance, barley or oats, and clover for the year following: a headland might then be ploughed, and a number of cart loads of some manure heaped from one end to the other. Immediately after this it should be trenched with the spade (or what is sometimes called digging) and ridged high, in order that an action should take place between the soil and manure; by this means the mass would soon be in a condition for turning over, and any ditch scourings, or other matters which had not in the first instance been used, might now be added to the mixture. The heap should then be allowed to remain closed for a few weeks, then turned over again; at this turning, in all probability, the mass would be much reduced; if sufficiently reduced, raise the ridge of compost well on both sides, but, instead of its top being pointed, make a trench or cavity on the top from one end of the heap to the other. This cavity should be made tolerably retentive of moisture, which may be effected by treading with the feet; carriages of night soil or urine from the cattle stalls may then be emptied into the trench, and the bulk of the heap would determine how many were required; this being done, a little earth should be thrown into the trench, and the heap allowed to remain in that state until the middle or latter end of autumn; it will then be ready for another turning; but at this time care must be taken to have the heap well made up at the sides and pointed at the top; in this situation rain will be thrown off, and the compost preserved dry until winter presents some favorable opportunity for laying it on the young clover, wheat, or for making any other use of it which may be required.

The beneficial effects of top dressing young clovers or mixed grass seeds is scarcely ever regarded with due attention. By this help, crops are not only much increased, even 30 or 50 per cent., but they are also ready for cutting much sooner, which in a backward spring gives the stock farmer inestimable advantages for sorting his cattle, and thereby raising manure at his pleasure. The full effects of this practice I first experienced in the dry season of 1826: I had some clovers which had been manured the previous winter; my land was soon covered with crop, and that so vigorous a one, that the hot weather did not overpower it. My cows that summer were tied up during the day-time, and in the night they were turned out into the pastures; most of the stock in my district were much distressed from overheat as well as from being short of food for some weeks; milk yielded little butter, scarcely any for a time was offered in our large market town:—no doubt that year will be remembered by many gentlemen on the Agricultural Society's committee. I, however, was under no difficulties on account of the season: my clovers produced plenty of food for my cattle, and in return they yielded as much milk and butter as I ever recollect from the same number. I am persuaded that the same satisfactory results would have followed if the same system had been adopted for feeding; it was that year my attention was first directed to raising compost heaps from urine. This I now do frequently without the help of any dung from the cattle stalls; the same occasion called my mind to another matter well worthy every farmer's attention.—I allude to the great superiority of the manure raised in summer soiling to that produced in the stalls during winter. I very believe the difference is fifty per cent., unless stock are fed in a great measure during winter with artificial food.

In an arrangement for making compost heaps from urine, I would recommend a receptacle to be made at the back of the cattle stalls just outside the building; this should hold about twenty cartloads of mould, or any other matters to be employed; if its situation were a little lower than the cattle sheds, all the urine would pass into it, and there remain until the mass is completely saturated, which will be sufficient; when the earthy matters are covered over with it, the compost may then be thrown out and the proceeding again renewed. In order to show part of the benefits of this practice, I beg here to observe that the most foul or weedy mould may be used; the action of the urine, if not reduced by water, is so powerful, that wire worms, black slug, many other destroying insects, and all vegetables, weeds, &c., when in contact with the urine for a time, are deprived of their living functions. The situation for raising this compost should be protected from the weather by a covering similar to a cart shed; indeed the deteriorating influences of rain, sun, and arid winds, on all putrescent matters or compost, are so serious, that, in my humble judgment, it would be worth while to have places under cover where these are usually laid down.

I beg to conclude this essay with some observations made on a former occasion: No amelioration

* This must be taken with some limitations, for urine contains 90 to 95 per cent. of water; and unmixed dung contains all the salts of urine, besides much mucus and other substances.—W. L. RHAM.

connected with the rural art is of the more lasting importance than correcting the constitutional defects of a soil. The best horticulturists and market gardeners are many of them perhaps unacquainted with the theory, yet perfectly understand the great results from that practice; and in this particular information, they are all of them superior to many practical farmers. How often do we see a stiff soil sterile in a great degree from that cause only; yet in the vicinity of a sandpit and adjoining moist bogs there is a considerable breadth of coherent land, which might be made double its present value, by judicious and liberal top dressings of peat, which is also unproductive from causes of a contrary nature. The present poverty of many extensive tracts of land is a manifest exhibition of the want of skill or enterprise of their owners and cultivators.

Public Lands--Emigrants.

Prior to the year 1835, the sales of public lands had not averaged more than three millions per annum. In the year 1836, however, in consequence of the speculation mania of that period, the sales of a single year amounted to about fifteen millions, and formed one of the principal items in the vast increase of the public revenue. In 1837, they were suddenly reduced to about the usual amount.

So vast, however, is the public domain, so great the emigration, both foreign and domestic, and so very fertile and tempting the broad plains of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, that the permanent average amount of public land sales is now very much increased.

It appears that in the year 1838, the number of acres sold was 3,414,907. The purchase money $4,305,554. During the three first quarters of the year 1839, the returns showed the following results:—

Acres sold, ... 3,771,994
Purchase money, ... $4,766,852

Averaging the 4th quarter, we have receips for 1839, $5,958,565.

The year 1839 was not deemed a prosperous year, and yet in that year we have the large amount of about *six millions* of dollars, received into the treasury on account of public lands. This may be deemed something like the future average receipts from this source of revenue.

If we suppose 160 acres to be the average quantity bought by each person, (and we suppose it is very near it,) there must be 24,000 persons buy public lands each year. This number, as heads of families, represent 120,000 persons. Of this aggregate, about 70,000 are foreign emigrants, and the residue domestic population, changing residence.

This result corresponds very nearly, we believe, with the actual fact. Such a fact as this shows how rapidly our population is changing, and with what gigantic strides the vast waves of the people move over the face of our country. In ten years, more than a million of people have moved from the shores of the Hudson, the Connecticut, and the Delaware, or the more distant lands of England, Ireland, and Germany, to settle on the plains of the West. And in ten years more, this million will add from three to four hundred thousand to their number, by natural increase; and thus is the Great Western Empire extending its limits and multiplying its numbers in a constantly increasing proportion.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

The Riches of the West.

We have before us the agricultural returns of nine townships of Monroe county, N. Y., containing 22,000 people. The result is astonishing. It is proof conclusive of the immense and almost illimitable resources of these heaven-blessed United States. These towns produce in gross as follows:—

1. Wheat, ... 558,000 bushels.
2. Oats, ... 245,000 "
3. Corn, ... 184,000 "
4. Potatoes, ... 320,000 "
5. Sugar, ... 110,000 lbs.
6. Spirituous liquors, ... 2,200 bbls.

The above is only a *part!* Such trifling affairs as horses, hay, dairies, manufactures, &c. &c., we have not added up. But look at the result. Every living *soul*, man, woman, and child, has in the allotment, as its share in the productions, 25 bushels of wheat, 12 bushels of oats, 9 bushels of corn, 14 bushels of potatoes, 5 lbs. of sugar, &c. Or *any head of a family* has 150 bushels of wheat, 72 of oats, 54 of corn, 84 of potatoes, and 30 lbs of sugar.

Taken as a whole, these townships raise at least *four times* as much bread stuffs as are necessary for their *consumption*, and other things in proportion!

But if the reader be a little surprised at this, he will be more so, when he learns that these same towns made $105,000 worth of butter and cheese; raised $32,000 worth of fruit; made $40,000 worth of home cloth; and produced $450,000 worth of manufactured articles; or $30,00 a piece for each living soul. This affords matter for comment, not only on the *physical* but the *moral* condition of the county.—None but a country in the highest moral condition, can produce such a result. These people are not only well off, independent, but they are the richest in the world. Nor is this an isolated example. Our own Western Reserve will show the same result; so will many other districts.

Beside these wheat fields rise the village church and the village school. There are happy faces, young and old, around them. Long may they enjoy the peaceful fruits of happy, independent labor!—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Riches of Ohio.

We have taken occasion to illustrate the great resources of our country, and especially the Western portion of it, by the statistics of a part of Monroe county, N. Y. The result of that inquiry was, that the people of that section actually raised near *five times as much bread-stuff as they could consume*, and therefore *four-fifths* of it was positive profit.

We shall now continue the illustration of this fact, by the *agricultural statistics* of WAYNE county, Ohio, as published in the *Wooster Democrat.*

Wayne county is a large county, containing some 700, or 800 square miles, on the great central table land of the State; partaking of the same general character as that vast *plateau* which extends from the foot of the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. It is not intersected by any of the great internal improvements (canal or railroad) in the State. It is therefore a fair specimen of the agricultural condition of Ohio.

The county of Wayne contains about 8,000 *male adults*, which may therefore stand as representatives of the *families*. Of these, 7,000 or 7-8ths of the whole are *farmers*.

We will now see what proportion of *bread-stuffs*, or what may be deemed the *staff of life* to man, is raised in this county.

Wheat, ... 753,000 bushels.
Rye, ... 50,000 "
Buckwheat, ... 20,000 "
Corn, ... 395,000 "
Potatoes, ... 132,000 "

Of these articles we may *exclude* from men *corn*, which, though *bread-stuff*, is in Ohio chiefly fed to animals, and include *potatoes*, of which man is almost the only consumer. We have then, 945,000 bushels of grain, or its equivalent, used as the food of man.

Allowing the usual average for the consumption of these articles by the population of Wayne, and the result is that the people there raise *four and a half* times as much bread-stuff as they *consume*. In other words, of 4½ bushels of grain raised in that county, 3½ may be set down for *exportation*. In this great fact we see how it is that such enormous amounts of flour arrive at the ports of Buffalo and New Orleans. At Buffalo, 27,000 barrels of Ohio flour arrived in a single day! But this is only one side of the statistics of this county. There are raised in it,

Oats, ... 543,000 bushels.
Hay, ... 38,000 tons.
Wool, ... 120,000 lbs.
Sugar, ... 177,000 "
Horses and Mules, ... 82,000
Hogs, ... 35,000
Sheep, ... 75,000

And, we may add, there are less than 1500 barrels of *Whiskey* made in the county.

We give these facts as specimens of the *domestic industry*, and the substantial wealth of this prosperous nation. We doubt whether any thing like it can be found in the history of nations. It is every man (with few rare exceptions) sitting under his own (not vine and fig tree) fruit trees, looking over his own waving fields, enjoying the rewards of his own labor, secured by wise and equal laws, under a free government and a merciful Providence. It brings us back, in idea, to the days of Abraham, with the addition of blessings which Abraham knew not of. This is Democracy in America, which neither needs the comments of Philosophy nor the songs of Poetry to be seen, felt, and understood.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Apple Molasses.

The Ohio Farmer gives the following mode of making apple molasses, and we have no doubt that it is more sweet, and for some purposes superior to that made by boiling down the juice or cider; for this will be likely to change in some measure by the vinous fermentation, before it can be boiled down.—*American Farmer.*

"APPLE MOLASSES.—There is many a good housewife who has more faith in her own experience than in the science of chemistry, that knows not the value of apple molasses; but still believes it to be the same kind of tart, smoky, worthless stuff that has from time immemorial been made by boiling down cider. It is not within my province, at this time, to attempt to convince such that there is a chemical difference, though it might easily be shown that they are almost as different as sugar and vinegar. I would, however, invite them to lay aside their cider this year, and try the plan of boiling down the juice of the apple that has not been exposed to the air by grinding and pressing.

Last autumn I placed a number of bushels of Wetherill's sweeting apples in two large brass kettles, with water just sufficient to steam them: when they boiled soft, I turned them into a new splinter basket, containing some straw, and placed on them a barrel head and a heavy weight. The juice was caught in a tub. This was repeated until I had juice enough to fill the kettle, when I commenced boiling down, and attended to it strictly, till it became of the consistency of cane molasses. The native acids of the fruit, imparted a peculiar flavor, otherwise it could hardly be distinguished from the syrup of the cane. It was used in my family for making sweetmeats, pies, for dressing on puddings and griddle cakes, and a variety of other purposes. The cost of making is very trifling, and the means are within the reach of every farmer."

Horticulture.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

If the admiration of the beautiful things of nature, has a tendency to soften and refine the character, the culture of them has a still more powerful and abiding influence. It takes the form of an affection. The seed which we have nursed, the tree of our planting, under whose shade we sit with delight, are to us, as living, loving friends. In proportion to the care we have bestowed on them, is the warmth of our regard. They are also gentle and persuasive teachers of His goodness, who causeth the sun to shine and the dew to distil; who forgets not the tender buried vine amid the snows and ice of winter, but bringeth forth the root long hidden from the eye of man, into vernal splendor, or autumnal fruitage.

The lessons learned among the works of nature are of peculiar value in the present age. The restlessness and din of the rail road principles, which pervades its operations, and the spirit of accumulation which threatens to corrode every generous sensibility, are modified by the sweet friendship of the quiet plants. The toil, the hurry, the speculation, the sudden reverse which mark our own times, beyond any that have preceded them, render it peculiarly salutary for us to heed the admonition of our Saviour, and take instruction from the lilies of the field, those peaceful denizens of the bounty of heaven.

Horticulture has been pronounced by medical men, as salutary to health, and to cheerfulness of spirits; and it would seem that this theory might be sustained, by the placid and happy countenances of those who use it as a relaxation from the excitement of business, or the exhaustion of study. And if he, who devotes his leisure to the culture of the works of nature, benefits himself—he who beautifies a garden for the eye of the community, is surely a public benefactor. He instils into the bosom of the man of the world, panting with the gold fever, gentle thoughts, which do good like a medicine. He cheers the desponding invalid, and makes the eye of the child brighten with a more intense happiness. He furnishes pure aliment for that taste which refines character and multiplies simple pleasures. To those who earn their substance by laboring on his grounds, he stands in the light of a benefactor. The kind of industry which he promotes, is favorable to simplicity and virtue. With one of the sweetest poets of our mother land, we may say,

"——Praise to the sturdy spade,
And patent plough, and shepherd's simple crook,
And let the light mechanic's tool be hailed
With honor, which encasing by the power
Of long companionship, the laborer's hand,
Cut off that hand, with all its world of nerves,
From a too busy commerce with the heart."

Lady's Book.

BEAUTY.—After all, the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and truth. For all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of a face; and true proportions the beauty of architecture; as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry, which is all fable, truth still is the perfection.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF MONROE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.	Horses & Mules.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat raised '39	Oats, 1839.	Corn, 1839.	Potatoes, 1839.	Tons of Hay '39	Pounds of Sugar made.	Wood, cords sold in 1839	Dairy Products, in 1839.	Orchard Prod'cts in 1839.	Home made goods, value.	Stores, Groceries &c., and capital invested.	Wagons value manufactured.	Carriages and manufactures—mills.	Value of manu.
Mendon,	3456	1094	2537	12572	3778	84903	44705	32565	37644	3721	11540	1345	$9330	$4211	$6592	$27000	$1300	147470	
Penfield,	2842	826	1926	5746	3336	49022	36842	23907	61648	2312	6186	1884	4776	4992	6225	30550	2200	98600	
Perinton,	2513	747	2239	6208	2933	63489	31773	24112	43764	2738	8461	1472	9336	3192	5581	18500	1000	28490	
Brighton,	2337	689	1313	4223	2210	33589	21397	15717	49450	3226	1300	3752	6489	3926	2295		500	7700	
Webster,	2235	668	1966	6274	2353	35047	27898	21945	41066	2823	6120	1145	8670	4122	6094	9000	2000	18025	
Henrietta,	2085	776	2146	9589	3 54	79446	33866	22646	34210	3851	20006	2217	8441	5168	5008	30000	4500		
Pittsford,	1983	639	1534	5195	2349	45809	19669	14225	21007	2400	2875	661	6680	4260	2691	33000	1000	26000	
Rush,	1929	673	1690	7209	2706	67979	25451	19457	20531	2245	13190	1153	4026	2645	3187	10500	300	21200	
Sweden,	884																		
Brockport,	1249	844	1778	7690	3777	64802	23999	21136	26204	2441	16860	1580	8967	3714	5472	57000	4070	23400	
Clarkson,	3486	1103	2964	9776	5161	71865	44436	33853	52133	3453	16357	2331	12358	2980	7786	2600	1200	11000	
Ogden,	2404	768	1663	7813	3104	60606	29892	22710	34956	2183	21245	2633	8425	3168	5724	18800	1200	7450	
Parma,	2652	823	2462	7416	38 6	48688	38774	24975	43795	3127	12669	957	11403	2801	5445	11200	1550	32500	
Greece,	3669	986	2559	6794	3859	60349	31080	28606	80253	3637	7018	10074	41216	6656	4696	5400	470	4355	
Wheatland,	2871	753	1729	9849	3016	106229	17529	22631	29373	2950	2327	1667	6184	3083	3460	45900	4675	251250	
Riga,	1983	774	1637	12354	3517	79117	25826	20012	24668	2685	21175	1619	6385	3382	4650	11000	1000	6410	
Chili,	2174	789	1929	8666	3074	67475	35904	21313	326?2	36?5	9406	1873	9272	4816	4114	18500	760	31232	
Gates,	1728	493	1032	3293	1742	36390	16319	13926	4 001	2220	2086	7?59	4001	2964	1550	1000	850	715082	
Irondequoit,	1252	229	725	1507	1100	14067	6676	11180	22895	1223	740	4506	2446	1222	530			3600	
Rochester,	20129	3139	1506	892	3284	18158	11819	11705	24440	1496			5580	1920				1851975	
TOTAL.	64861	12992	32071	127468	51243	1041498	497860	38 9 8	677624	48715	179061	41287	176114	69716	81288	329950	28575	2570627	

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Agricultural Societies--Legislative Aid.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The increased circulation, and great improvement, of our agricultural journals, and the formation of the numerous agricultural societies, with their splendid exhibitions, the past season, afford cheering evidence that the cultivators of the soil, are beginning to realize the importance of useful instruction and practical improvements.

I am also glad to perceive that farmers begin to think it is time for the Legislature to assist them in the laudable work of improvement. I am not strenuous respecting my individual views, but it is my present opinion that an agricultural survey of the State, would meet with less opposition, and perhaps be more generally useful at present than appropriations to county societies, *provided the societies can be sustained without such aid*, but if they cannot be otherwise sustained, then, I say, *the sooner such aid is obtained the better;* for I consider their support *very essential to agricultural improvement.*

I am aware that many objections are brought against our societies, and some of them not without reason. I do not suppose it is possible to conduct them in such a manner as to please all; but it appears to me that some plan can be devised by which many of the most serious objections might be removed, and the usefulness of the societies be made more general and extensive. It is my opinion that premiums ought never to be given for single acres of produce, unless for the purpose of introducing some new production; as it too frequently withdraws the attention of the farmer from his other crops, and the large amount of the premium crop when compared with average productions, often causes doubts as to the correctness of the statements; and the love of preeminence often causes the unsuccessful competitor to feel dissatisfied.

If we can obtain Legislative aid, our societies should be remodeled; and I will now suggest a plan for the purpose, in hopes that some abler pen will improve it, or propose a better.

Respecting the amount which the Legislature ought to appropriate, I am of the opinion that $200 for each member of Assembly would not be too great a sum for the Empire State to bestow for the encouragement of productive industry; and it ought not to be for less than ten years. Each county society ought to raise a sum equal to that which is received from the State.

I would suggest that each county society consist of the usual officers, together with a publishing committee; to hold annual Fairs for the exhibition of stock, productions, implements, and domestic manufactures; but no premiums to be awarded *to individuals* at the county Fair—the towns only to compete. The money received from the State by the county, to be divided among the towns, according to their ratio of population, provided they raise an equal amount by voluntary contributions, and conform to the requisitions of the law. Each town to form a society auxiliary to the county society, to consist of the usual officers, together with a viewing committee of three, whose duty shall be to examine the farms and crops in the town, at least twice in each season, and make an annual report of their inspections, to the county society. These reports should contain, as far as practicable, an agricultural survey of each town; and the committee men should receive a compensation for their time. Each town society to hold an annual Fair, at least one week previous to the county Fair, and to award premiums to those who raise the greatest average crops, and to the persons exhibiting the best stock, &c., as usual. Each person receiving a premium at the town Fairs, to be required to attend the county Fair; where the towns, and not individuals, are to be competitors. Each competitor to give all necessary information as to raising, breeding, &c., as usual, and all the statements and reports to be handed to the county committee for publication.

Any towns neglecting to raise the necessary amount, their quota of the public funds to be distributed among the other towns, but any town raising part of the sum required, shall be entitled to an equal amount from the public fund. Any county neglecting to comply with the requisitions of the law, of course the money would remain in the State treasury.

I think the foregoing plan would remove many of the objections which are made against our present societies, and would bring the improvements more generally home to each cultivator. If the towns would mostly co-operate in the plan, there would be splendid county exhibitions.

I hope others will communicate their views on this subject, in order that the *best plan* may be devised and adopted.

Respectfully yours,

W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, January 22, 1841.

Remarks.—The plan proposed by our esteemed correspondent, embraces many suggestions deserving of consideration; but we apprehend that a difficulty, to which he alludes in his closing paragraph, will, for some years at least, prevent the possibility of its successful application. There are not a sufficient number of spirited farmers in the majority of towns to secure their co-operations. The plan is new to us, however, and we hope to hear from others on the subject. —EDS.

Hoof Ail.

We wish to call the attention of our correspondent N., whose communication on this subject appears in another column, to an experiment reported in the eighth volume of the old Genesee Farmer, page 156, by Heman Chapin, of East Bloomfield. A calf, which had been slightly affected with hoof ail, but had nearly recovered, was fed (mixed with bran) one quart a day of the ergot of spear grass, which had been carefully obtained and cleaned for that purpose, until he had eaten a bushel of it. It did not produce the slightest apparent effect on his health, although often and closely examined. On the 189th page he will find an account of several cattle affected with the hoof ail which were fed wholly on corn stalks. These, and the fact we have often observed, of cattle eating hay, the winter through, which contained vast quantities of ergot, without being at all affected, serve at least to throw doubt on the opinion our correspondent expresses. The remedy he proposes, of sawing the hoof, we have found the most effectual of any tried. The remedy of H. E. Hubbard, following his communication, given from the Cultivator, we presume applies to the "*foul* in the foot," a disease quite distinct from the hoof ail, and which is also cured by the application of hot tar, which is done by rubbing a hot iron rod, dipped in tar, between the claws at the upper part of the foot.

Market for Cocoons.

We are asked if there is any market for cocoons in this vicinity. If any person is desirous of purchasing them, we should be glad to be informed of it.—EDS

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE, *Botany, and all useful discoveries in Rural affairs—Edited by* C. M. Hovey,, *Boston—40 pages, monthly—$3 per year.* M. B, Bateham, *Agent, Rochester.*

We have received the first number of the 7th volume of this excellent Magazine, and observe the editor very justly calls upon the friends of horticulture for an increase of patronage. We apprehend that nothing but a want of a proper knowledge of this work can prevent its receiving a liberal support. It is the only periodical of the kind in the United States, and will not suffer by a comparison with the most popular magazines in England (which it very much resembles,)—To the nurseryman and professed florist, it will be found indispensable to a knowledge of the various improvements and discoveries which are constantly making. And the amateur gardener or florist will find it give new zest to these delightful pursuits.

We extract the following article from the January number.

Horticulture in Western New York.

It is now two years since any report was given in the Magazine, respecting horticulture in Western New York; and, although we cannot boast of any great advancement, we are unwilling that old Genesee should be quite forgotten in your annual retrospect of gardening. A few years ago, it was thought that this section of country would make rapid progress in scientific and ornamental horticulture; but a cloud of adversity came over our prospects, and we were compelled to confine our attention to the *necessaries*, and neglect the *luxuries* of life. It is believed, however, that a brighter day begins to dawn, and prosperity will again smile upon us; so that we still hope to see this fertile region become as celebrated for its attainments in horticulture as it now is for its natural advantages.

My time and space, at this time, will only allow me to glance at a few of the principal gardens, and I shall confine my remarks to those which have green-houses.

At Rochester, the green-house and nursery establishment, commenced in 1834, by Reynolds & Bateham, is now owned by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, who have removed it a little out of the city, near Mount Hope Cemetry, where they have purchased a fine piece of ground, and erected a good green-house and hot-house, which are already well stocked with plants. Mr. Ellwanger has imported some fine plants, mostly Cactæ and camellias, from his native country, Germany. They are making arrangements for planting an extensive nursery, and if industry and skill will insure success, these young men will surely succeed.

The nursery of Mr. Asa Rowe, six miles from Rochester, is the oldest and most extensive in this vicinity. Mr. Rowe has a larg green-house, and a good collection of comm n p nts, but, owing to the small demand for rare pla ts, he has not added many to his assortment of late. His attention is mainly bestowed to the growing of fruit trees, of which his sales have been extensive.

Mr. William King has erected a small green-house in the city, the past summer, and made a good beginning, all things considered.

Rochester cannot yet boast of one private green-house, although many families cultivate plants in their parlors. Mr. S. O. Smith, a gentleman of wealth and taste, is now erecting a fine dwelling-house, and intends building a conservatory next year; when that is done, others will doubtless follow his example.

Mount Hope Cemetry deserves, at least, a passing notice. Many improvements have been made there the past year, and in summer it is a place of great beauty; but *now*, it is desolate and gloomy, and so it will it ever be, during more than half of the year, unless our citizens take example from your own Mount Auburn, and intersperse it liberally with *exergreens*, a kind of ornament of which we are sadly deficient.

At Buffalo, there is no perceptible improvement.—H. Pratt, Esq., the great patron of horticulture, died last spring, and the improvements which he had projected and commenced, have been discontinued and neglected. His stately mansion is unfinished and unoccupied—and the garden, and fine range of horticultural buildings, give evidence of the loss of that master spirit, of whose taste and liberality they are now the sad monuments.

The nursery establishments of Messrs. B. Hodge, Jr., and A. Bryant, appear in a thriving condition. They both have green houses attached, but complain that the sale of plants is quite limited.

The good people of Buffalo are fond of display, and take great pride in building large and costly houses, but do not seem to regard horticultural embellishment, and, consequently, they waste their wealth without producing the desired effect. If they studied the matter aright, they might save thousands of dollars, and, at the same time, display far more real taste and beauty about their dwellings.

At Batavia, the garden and green-house of D. E. Evans, Esq., are, as usual, kept in good order, by Mr. Logan, the gardener. This is one of the oldest gardens in this region. The collection of fruit, &c., is of the very best description, but the assortment of plants is rather ordinary, not having enough of new and rare kinds to make it interesting.

At Geneseo, a green-house and grapery were erected the past year, at the beautiful residence of the venerable James Wadsworth, Esq. The green-house was erected for the gratification of Miss Wadsworth, who has a fine taste for botany and florticulture, and has already obtained a good assortment of plants, including some rare kinds. With her good taste and ample means, it may reasonably be expected that her collection of plants will, in a few years, be superior to any in this section of country.

At Canandaigua, the green-house of John Greig, Esq., is in excellent condition. The plants are mostly of common kinds, but many of them are very large and beautiful. A striped agave (Agave americana var. variegata) is the largest of the kind that I have ever seen, and Mr. Greig says he intends to take measures to bring it into flower, if possible.

Capt. S. Menteath, residing near Canandaigua, sent some very beautiful oranges and lemons of his own raising, to the fair at Rochester, in October, but I have not had time to visit his house, or obtain information respecting his plants.

There have been no horticultural exhibitions in Western New York, this fall, except in connection with the agricultural fairs. We hope to give a better account of Rochester next year.

M. B. B.

Rochester Dec. 21, 1840.

"Books never make Farmers."

A number of our readers have very justly objected to some positions taken in the article in our last number from the National *Ægis*. The article contains many excellent remarks, but the assertions are not strictly true, that "books and learning will never make farmers"—"that to be a farmer, a person must [necessarily] begin when a boy."

Experience, it is true, is essential; but we have known instances where farmers, not educated as such, have acquired from one year's practice, more knowledge of the operations of farming, than others have through twenty years of apprenticeship. Indeed, some of the very best farmers we know of, spent the early period of their lives in far different pursuits.* A long life, without industry, attention, knowledge, and judgement, is insufficient to make a good farmer; but with these requisites, a few years will accomplish wonders. Every kind of knowledge which tends to expand the mind, tends also to improve the judgement, and enables us better to perform any kind of business whatever.

We wish to be distinctly understood,—a mere load of the memory is not knowledge. The objection made so often,—of the uselessness of school learning in the common affairs of life,—is valid only in relation to the learning which young people *acquire*, but do not *understand*—which they commit to memory but do not know how to apply in practice. It is valid rather in case of *superficial*, than of *thorough* knowledge. If our public schools were more occupied in teaching the *application* of learning, than the mere theory; and directed the attention more to the *art of living*, than the mere art of *remembering*, most of the objections made to them in this respect would fall to the ground.

* One instance, out of many which might be given, is that of Judge Buel, which is doubtless familiar to many of our readers. A few weeks before his death, he made the following remarks, which we wish every one who has an aversion to "book farming" would read. "Bred to a *mechanical business*, I took up Agriculture, more than twenty years ago, as the future business of my life. Without the pretensions or conceits which we are all apt to acquire in the long practice of business, I began farming with a consciousness that I had every thing to learn, and that the eyes of my neighbors would be quick to detect faults in my practice. I set once, therefore, sought to acquire a knowledge of the principles of my business, and of the practice of the most enlightened and successful farmers. These I found in books and agricultural periodicals; and by these I have been greatly benefitted. Although it does not become me to herald my success, I will venture to say, to encourage others, and particularly the young, in the work of self-instruction and improvement, that my lands, which are light and sandy, and which cost, in an uncultivated state, thirty dollars an acre, are now worth two hundred dollars an acre, for farming purposes; or in other words, that the nett profit of their culture, exceeds the interest of two hundred dollars per acre."

Rohans vs. Meshannocks.

Messrs. Editors—Having noticed the statement of Mr. P. Briggs, in the last number of the Farmer, and wishing to induce him to "try again," I will inform him that I raised 37 bushels of Rohans the past summer, on 9 rods of ground, which is at the rate of 657 bushels to the acre, and an increase of 98 fold on the quantity planted. On comparison, it will be seen that my rohans yielded 134 bushels per acre more than Mr. Briggs' meshannocks.

Now, if friend Briggs will make another trial with me, and publish the result through the columns of the New Genesee Farmer, I will acknowedge it if beaten.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

Danby, Tompkins co., Jany. 13, 1841.

Another Small Crop.

Messrs. Editors—Your last paper contains an account of a large crop of Potatoes. With your permission, I will give you an account of a *small* crop.—About the middle of last May, my father had a small Rohan potato given him, weighing 2 ounces. This he cut into 18 pieces, of one eye each, and planted them in 9 hills. On the first of October he dug from the 9 hills, 1 bushel and 10 quarts, which weighed 78¾ pounds; being an increase of 630 to one.

In order that my father may be able to raise a larger crop next season, please send him the New Genesee Farmer for one year, addressed, *Horace Fowler, Hanover, Jackson co., Michigan.* Yours, &c.

T. F. F.

Stabling Milch Cows.

We have been much surprised, at the increased quantity of milk cows afford from being stabled in winter, which some recent experiments have proved. A near neighbor suffered his cows, from necessity, to run in the open air, during the early part of winter, and, as usual, their milk greatly diminished in quantity, although they were well fed on hay, and mangel wurtzel. He then stabled them, without changing their food, and taking care of course to give them plenty of clean litter. He lately informed us, as the result, that his cows now gave just double the milk they did when exposed. A similar experiment by the writer, has proved nearly equally successful.

How to keep a Village Cow.

Transplant sugar beets 15 inches apart, like cabbages, but with more care, in every spot or space you can spare in your lot or garden. If the land is worked well and early, they will tend themselves after two or three light hoeings, and grow large enough to make a mess each, with the addition of a quart of shorts seasoned with ground oil cake. Here is sugar, gluten, starch and oleaginous matter to boot. With such slops, a cow needs nothing but a little straw.

S. W.

Rats. A writer in the N. E. Farmer has effectually prevented rats from gnawing holes in the wood work of his house, by pouring upon places where they were at work, a strong decoction of Tobacco. They will not eat wood saturated with Tobacco. Many will honor their taste.

Sketches of Travel.

Newport, R. I., July 1.

Here we are at A. C. M's. delightful cottage. For me to attempt to describe the measure of my comforts and pleasurable sensations here, would be labor lost. I have been within higher and more massive walls, where the decorations of man's invention spoke more worldly splendor; but here, in the midst of Nature's magnificence, there is in union with it, in this house, a chastened simplicity and neatness of arrangement truly admirable. Our unpretending hostess is one of those intellectual females who regulates her mansion with noiseless efficiency. If her rules partake of the self-denying discipline of that society, in which she is a "bright and shining light," even the more worldly of her inmates are too well bred to wish to infringe them.

But who can, in this delightful spot, desire the sound of factitious merriment, the gross amusement of mere sense? Sufficient for me was the all-subduing influence of Nature's charms. Every morning at day dawn, I opened my chamber windows and set ajar the blind to look out upon the old shingled wind mill, Brindley's little pond and old rope walk, the narrow-walled lanes and neat little fields, where I had so often played in my boyish days. The deep continuous roar of the breakers on Easton's beach, was now more audible than at any other hour. I felt that this same reverberating roar was the music of my boyhood—forty years had neither impaired its freshness nor its power,

> "States fall—arts fade;
> But Nature doth not die."

At the close of this day, while sitting in the front piazza of this delightful cottage, looking down upon the quiet town below, and the resplendant bay and islands beyond, I saw some half a dozen chaises, accompanied by two or three modern buggies, returning from a ride of pleasure on the island and over its beautiful beaches. Each vehicle held a lover and his mate, as if mystified by the tender passion, or perhaps only with feelings imbued with the power of Nature's more magnificent attractions, the whip cracked not, and the horses trotted lazily along. How different is all this in Western New York. There our young people bundle into one or more large carriages or carryalls, drawn by two or four of the fastest trotters. Jehu like they drive—all is life and noise and nonsense—putting the horses to the top of their speed, as if to annihilate time and space to the manifest jeopardy of life and limb.—This, said I to my wife, speaks the difference between the Yankee and the New York character. The one is economical, even in his pleasures; the other loves stronger excitement, he even carries his enterprising spirit into his amusements.

Sunday morning, went to Friend's meeting. This venerable house, with all its accompaniments, reminded me of other days, save the absence of those hoary heads which now "were not." Here was no longer a D. B. or C. R. on the high seat; no T. R. with his full bottomed whig below; no G. W. with his huge ivory headed cane, on the high seat in the wing. This huge wing was also razed, and gave a concession to the republican feelings of these after times; but the same ponderous oaken beams supported the quaint looking roof, the attic and the galleries. This unity of strength and plainness, a work of the 17th century, carried a sentiment of reverence with it.

I have sometimes heard apparently thinking men complain of the irksomeness of the hour spent in the silence of a Quaker meeting. I can only say, let such an individual take up his cross for this single hour. If he is poor, let him take to himself the rich promises of that Gospel, which was in the beginning preached, first of all to the poor. If he is rich, let him employ this brief hour in examining his own heart, to the end that he may not incur the penalty pronounced against the rich man, hardened in sin and selfishness.

In the afternoon, we went to old Trinity. The congregation large, fashionable, attentive. The evening service was read by the venerable Dr. W., with a pathos and unction suited to the holy purposes of its office. What contrite heart will say that these forms of glowing piety, framed by the saints of old, are a "killing letter?" If such an one there be, may he be compelled to listen a full hour to the dull sermon of a man who has no reverence, no spiritual nature in him. * *

The subsoil of R. Island is dark clay, but unlike the clayey regions of the West, it is here intermixed with stone and gravel, and so compact as to be very difficult to excavate. On the surface small boulders of slate, flint, and granite, abound. The upper stratum is also relieved by sand or gravel. At the North end of the Island, below the schistous formations, anthracite coal is found; but it is more friable, and of course less valuable, than the anthracites of Pennsylvania. The predominant rock is coarse gray wacke slate: it bounds the head lands at the South part of the Island, forming with its thick annual coat of rock weed, an impenetrable barrier to the ocean's increasing surge. Also at the South part of the Island, there are valuable quarries of building stone, and some few ledges of irregular granite, too full of seams for such uses. I know of but one ledge of lime rock, and this is principally under water at high tide. It is coarse in texture, and nearly white; bearing little resemblance to our own deep blue fine grained carboniferous variety. But if Nature has furnished us of the West with her more fertilizing fossils, limestone and plaster, here she dispenses her blessings in another shape, with no niggard hand. Here the everlasting ocean not only yields its vast shoals of the oily munhaden fish to the net of the fisher, but every eastern gale drives to land an endless variety of marine vegetables and shells, in such abundance as to furnish both lime and vegetable matter to the grateful soil.

Indian corn, rye, oats, and barley, are the principal grains grown on the Island. It is said that in an early day wheat grew well on the opposite Island, Conanicut. Hence its present failure may not altogether be attributed to the influence of the sea fogs. Grass seemed to me, at this time, July 1, to be the most promising crop. Such Timothy (Phleum pratense,) now in full bloom, I rarely ever saw in the dry, hot, champaign West. The Locust, (Robinia pseud-acacia,) together with many other ornamental trees, do not thrive well on the Island. The Buttonwood (Platanus occidentalis) is the only ornamental tree which seems to thrive gracefully here. Perhaps the pure damp sea air is quite as congenial to it, as the mephitic vapours of the Western creek and river bottoms. S. W.

Gardening for Ladies.

The accompanying amusing and instructive observations are taken from an excellent article in the Gardener's Magazine, entitled "Instructions in Gardening for Ladies," by Mrs. Loudon:—

To derive the fullest enjoyments from a love of flowers, it is absolutely necessary to do something towards their culture with their own hands. Labor is at the root of all enjoyment. The fine lady who has a nosegay put upon her table every morning by her gardener, has not a tenth of the enjoyment from it that the lady has who has sown the seeds, or stuck the cuttings, and watered and shifted, or transplanted, pruned and tied up, or pegged down or thinned out the plants, and at last gathered the flowers herself. But we would have ladies of leisure do a great deal more than this. Let them hoe, and rake, and dig, and wheel a barrow, and prune and nail wall trees, handle a syringe, and work one of Read's garden engines.—By these, and similar operations, they will ensure health, without which there can neither be good temper, nor any kind of enjoyment whatever, mental or corporeal. The grand and all pervading evil among ladies of independent fortune, is *ennui*, which, every body knows, is brought on from a want of rational and active operation. Now the pursuits of botany and gardening supply an occupation which is at once rational and active; and they supply it not only to the lady who has merely a love of flowers without a scientific knowledge of botany or a taste for the arts of design, and who may, therefore cultivate her flowers, and perform her garden operations, without a greater exertion of mind than is required from a gardener's labor; but to the scientific lady, whose botanical knowledge, like that of the scientific gardener, may enable her to raise many kinds of flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables, by the different processes required for that purpose; and to the lady of artistical taste in drawing, painting and sculpture, who may direct her attention to landscape gardening, and more especially, to the designing of flower gardens, and the introduction in them of the various kinds of ornaments of which they are susceptible; a subject at present as much in its infancy as botany was before the time of Linnæus. But, says some of our readers, "What, the Duchess of ——— wheeling a barrow, and nailing wall trees?" Yes, certainly, if she have nothing else to do, that will be an occupation equally active and rational. Why not a Duchess as well as a plain mistress? Suppose this Duchess at work in her garden, and that you are not aware that she has any title. Suppose her dress in the simplest manner, (as were the Vicompte D'Ermenonville's wife and daughters in the gardens of Ermenonville,) what wonder would there be then? Ladies of rank are as much subject to *ennui* as ladies without rank; and every lady, as well as every gentleman, has a portion of the day that she can call her own, when she may indulge in what she likes. If she has not, her life is not worth keeping. Did not the Earl of Chatham, notwithstanding his being prime-minister at a period the most important that ever occurred in the annals of this country, find time not only to lay out his own grounds, but to assist Lord Lyttleton in laying out Hagley?—We insist upon it, therefore, that what we propose is just and suitable and necessary for ladies of the highest rank as it is for those without rank, provided they are equally without active and rational occupation of some other kind.

The following excellent communication deserves an attentive perusal from every mother and daughter in our land; and in behalf of our fair readers, we tender Fanny many thanks. At the same time we think she has mistaken the meaning of Annette, and applies the *hickory* without real cause. We do not believe that Annette meant to "attribute *all* the discontent and unhappiness of farmers' daughters to a mis-education, and put the blame upon teachers and seminaries." In the communication referred to, she was only speaking of a *certain class* of daughters, not of the majority; and we think an attentive perusal of her several communications, will show that she does not reason altogether in "logical circles."—Eds.

Farmers' Homes, Wives, and Daughters.

Messrs. Editors—I noticed, in your December number, another chapter of grievances from Annette; but having had Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year days to attend to, (which are the climax of all enjoyments in the country,) no time was allowed to reply last month; and although I feel no disposition to criticise, or drive my amiable *combatant* from the field, still I think a little sprig of *hickory* from *Walnut Grove*, may serve to drive her from some of her logical circles.

In your July number of last year, she attributes all the discontent and unhappiness of farmers' daughters to a mis-education, and puts all the blame upon teachers and seminaries. *Now* she says that teachers and

seminaries are made to bear the blame of "*inconsiderate fathers;*" but I think, if she keeps on, she will come round to the right point yet, and find that in the family circle the *mother* is the law and tesimony, and that "like mother like child" will still be the motto.

I would not pretend to say that there are not avaricious, penurious men, whose *wealth* consists in the accumulation of their possessions, and not in the enjoyment of them, and who would deprive their families of the comforts of life, that they may compound their interest or add farm to farm, to be considered rich in the eyes of the world,—or that there are not indolent and inefficient men, who, if they can be fed and clothed from day to day, care not how or whither. There are procrastinating men, too, who are never ready to do any thing in its proper time; but these I consider the exceptions to the general rule, and not "that a majority of the farmers of our country, enjoying a competency," are of either class. But admit *they are*,—the mother, seeing these traits in the father, has the sole power of correcting it in her children; and if she is a judicious mother, and understands the philosophy of human nature, she can do it without ever destroying the confidence of her children in their father.

It is from the *mother* children receive their first impressions of right and wrong. It is her voice that checks their wayward steps during the day, and hushes them to sleep at night. If sickness comes, mother always has a remedy—the natural qualities of every mother ensure to her an unbounded influence over her children. Their character must also be formed in childhood. If they are to be virtuous, the seed must be sown in the spring-time of life. It is then the occupation is selected, taste is formed, habits contracted and principles planted—"as the twig is bent the tree's inclined;"—but it needs not the strength or power of a syllogism to prove the assertion—the fact is self evident—that these must be imbibed in early life, planted and nurtured by the hand of a mother. Her example is written indelibly upon the table of their memory, and her peculiarities must serve as an infallible standard. Now, think ye, if the daughter has been educated to be industrious, and to bear her part in the duties of the family, and to be contented with such things as she may have, "working diligently" to improve her condition, whatever it may be,—that there is nothing "*within* or *around*" that home to make it "lovely or attractive," and she, nevertheless, unhappy?

We will take a most extreme case. Take an uneducated man, devoid of a refined taste, an avaracious, penurious man, and, if you please, let him be a peevish and a fretful man, who wants nothing but what will bring dollars and cents. He has a wife and daughters of refined taste, who like to blend the ornamental with the useful. Let the daughter go out *early* in the morning when she sees her father planting beans or cucumbers, and say, Father, I will drop your beans for you, if, when you get through, you will help me put out a beautiful rose bush I got yesterday. Why, child, what is the use of all these rosies and posies around the house? they wont pay our debts or buy bread. I know they wont, father, but it wont take you but a minute to do it, and then it helps make the old house look so much better, and makes mother and the children so much happier when they see every thing around looks cheerful and pleasant; and this little little Burgundy rose is mother's favorite, you know. I do not believe the most clownish, peevish, fretful man, could resist such an appeal from an affectionate daughter; for "soft words will turn away wrath," and love will beget love; and the unconscious father will not only set out the rose bush, but enjoy its fragrance too.

We will take a still more important case. Say they want a new fence around the house, and the house painted. The mother and daughters now say,—If father will let us have the butter and cheese we make this summer, we will paint the house and have a new fence, &c. But says the indolent, inefficient, procrastinating man,—Oh! we can't afford it; besides I want all the butter and cheese you can make, to pay for the new wagon and harness we have been getting. But says the daughter,—Father can have all the avails of the farm for that, only let us have the butter and cheese, and we will do without a hired girl, and do the work ourselves. He must be something less than a man, and a man with a *competency* too, who would not only yield to such wishes, but rouse from his indolence and procrastination, and do all he could to aid them; and I am confident that in nine cases out of ten, Annette will find, if there is nothing "within or around a country home calculated to please the mind, or delight the eye of an intelligent daughter," it is the mother's own fault. She has not brought up that daughter to industrious, frugal, and economical habits. She has sat her down in the parlor, a dressed up automaton, living and dressing upon the hard earning of somebody; and whatever may have been her school education, her *home* education has been all wrong; and not possessing energy of character sufficient to rise from her indolent habits, she sits down to enjoy her ennui, dissatisfied with herself and every body else, and consequently unhappy. And if she were thirsting for knowledge, and the father unwilling to furnish her the means of allaying that thirst, there is not a literary gentleman in all the region, that would not delight to open his store-house of literature to feed a starving intellect; for in these reading days, nothing is more rare than an exclusive library.

Happiness has no locality. It is not the city or the country, the brick or the wood house, the mahogony or the pine furniture, the Brussels or the rag carpet, that can make a discontented mind happy, or a contented unhappy. Home, to a contented mind, will be home, and have its charms be it ever so humble.—If Annette will go with me, I will show her a happy country home—not a thousand miles from a city—where dwelt a father, mother, brother and sister. That home was truly *attractive*, and that daughter was a happy one. "She had much to gratify her taste, and call into exercise those facultics which afforded her the highest kind of enjoyment." She had "the fragrant rose, the climbing honey-suckle, the shady bower and the vine-clad arbor;" but her own hand watered and trained them. And when she would "luxuriate on nature's charms," she would ramble o'er her native hills, by the winding brook, the shady *grove*, where she could

> "Converse with nature, and commune
> With nature's God."

and never was she less *alone* than when *alone*.

There was much *around* that country home "calculated to please the mind and delight the eye." The birds from the forest came at her call; an old wren for years built her nest in a gourd shell that she hung in the well-curb, and her favorite robin when molested always knew that in her she found a friend to drive away her foes. She could feed the chickens or milk the cow; she could wash, or bake, or iron; all of which did not prevent her thumbing the piano, or "tripping the light fantastic toe," nor exclude her from the most refined circle in the city; and none enjoyed her rural home more than did her city friends. And there was much "within" to make that home delightful—there were happy hearts and cheerful voices, and the hospitable board that ever made welcome both the stranger and the friend—*that home was truly attractive;* but not more from the wearied and care-worn father, than from the mother and their only daughter; and that daughter was none other than

Your humble servant, FANNY.

Walnut Grove, Jan. 11, 1841.

The Education of Females.—The proper training of Farmers' Daughters.

I like your correspondent Annette, much better than I do her antagonist "Home-spun Farmer;" because, like a true woman, her errors are not of the feudal age. She says, "public sentiment, and the spirit of the age, now require that females of the rising generation, should receive a higher degree of education than was formerly deemed necessary."—In the depth of her sympathy with her sex, she might perhaps relieve them a little too much from the wholesome drudgery and petty details of domestic life, and suffer them to go a little too far into the more expensive refinements of the age; while, on the other hand, her antagonist, and his exponent, of the Ægis, "Franklin," seem to forget that "man lives not by bread alone." They appear very much to dread that a female should be educated above her condition in life; but it does not seem to have entered their philosophy, that education, and a pious one too, can alone fit a woman to bear aright those ills which "flesh is heir to." Is it reserved alone to the wealthy to indulge in intellectual pleasures? Does not the honey suckle clamber as gracefully, and bloom as fragrantly, on the rough exterior of the log cabin, as on the piazza of the gayest cottage of art? Must every poor widow too, stifle the yearnings of a mother's heart, and compel her fatherless daughters to live in somebody's kitchen; to be hourly reminded, by unqualified command from the *mushroom* daughters of her mistress, of her hopeless servile condition? Did Franklin ever read the story of Cinderilla? If he has, does he blame any fair, delicate young female, for shrinking from Cinderilla's wrongs, even if she were certain of Cinderilla's final reward? Franklin is so much a man of the past linsy woolsy age, that he seems to forget that the revolution which those modern improvements, the STEAM ENGINE, SPINNING JENNY, and POWER LOOM, have made in mechanics, calls for a correspondent social and moral improvement, and modification of labor and employment. He even limits woman's reading to five books, including the Bible. Annette might possibly err on the other hand; but we want to hear from her again on the subject of the proper training of farmers' daughters. Woman alone can do this understandingly—she is less an animal than man. It has been beautifully said of woman, "that in her rich heart, God more generously sows the divine germs of his holy religion;" though "she will sometimes sell her birthright for TINSEL and the ADMIRATION of DECEITFUL LIPS." Yet in the main, her purity of heart is "her strength, her loveliness, her primal excellence." Is she not therefore the only safe and legitimate teacher of her own sex?

LUBIN.

SONNET.

WINTER.

The scene, how changed! The winds of winter, wage
Eternal warfare with the leafless trees;
And morn and even, the elemental rage
Dulls the cold heart, as springs their channels freeze!
Where are the children of the woods? the bees—
The songs of birds that wake the woodland train?
All, all are gone, and like the locks of age
The pendant icicle the woodman sees,
And feels the blood run chill in every vein.
Season of cold! when round the ingle cheek
Young children gather, and the hoary sire
Looks o'er the assembled group, and feels the bleak
Cold hand of death upon him, which the fire
Of youth no more will come, its icy spell to break!

London, U. C., Dec. 21, 1840. J. N.

The following communication is from the pen of one whose experience and learning entitles him to more than ordinary regard. We hope to receive further remarks from him on this all-important subject; and feel assured that our readers, who are parents, will find his suggestions deserving their consideration.—EDS.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Education of Farmers' Children--No. 1.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have not been wholly pleased with the articles on the *education of farmers' families*, which appeared in your paper in the last year. I approved many things; but some things appeared rather distorted, and others to be neglected or omitted. I thought, too, that mothers were censured beyond their proportion.

There are two prominent mistakes on this subject, which need correction. The one is the *notion that a farmer's condition is rather inferior;* the other respects *the kind and quantity of education.*

1. The first mistake is made and continued by farmers themselves. While the condition of the farmer is one of the most independent, and his profession as honorable as any, and far less annoying and irksome, and is far more free from temptation and passion, there is a constant effort to leave it and to engage in some other pursuit. The sons are often prepared for some other business; the daughters are educated for another sphere. All this tends to depress the notions of the usefulness and respectability of an agricultural life. True indeed, some of their sons must have a collegiate education, and engage in some of the more learned professions, and some of their daughter must be the wives of such men. But the great body of the sons must continue in the occupation of their fathers. While the men of the learned professions fill the more important stations, as a great fact, and the sphere of their influence is greatly enlarged, and while their pursuits may in one respect be allowed to be superior, in the general rank the farmer's place is important beyond estimation. If the other is considered as the eyes and hands of the system, the latter is the very backbone of the country. Without the latter, the former would be powerless and unnecessary. For this place their sons should be educated, and their daughters too, as this place they will chiefly fill. The worth, the dignity, the respectability, the usefulness, the security and independence of this place, should be known, acknowledged and felt. Then will the *action suit the thought.*

2. The second mistake comes more within the scope of education. The *kind and quantity* of education, is material. In the lower class of farmers, both sons and daughters have only very ordinary advantages. In the highest class, which is not large, both enjoy nearly equal means. In the middle and great class, the daughters have far the greatest advantages. The reason is, that the sons are *needed* on the farm in the summer, and cannot so well be spared in winter. The daughters therefore attend the select schools and academies for a much longer period than the sons, and having equally active minds, they study to better advantage and make greater acquisitions. They become more delicate and refined in their manners; they see and hear more of the world; they are able to converse and to show off to greater advantage. They have, in fact, far more of cultivation to show off, and far more of that which will be interesting to society. Hence it is that they are raised above their brothers, and will naturally seek the society of those who have more congenial acquisitions. The sons of farmers are thus thrown into back ground, mortified, repelled. They wonder at a state of things over which they have no control, and the daughters are often blamed and reproached for not finding their pleasure in the society of those who have not been educated so as to be on an equality with them. Hence it is that many a young farmer is obliged to find a wife among those daughters who are not quite on his own level, and who are not so well fitted for their place as he is. How often a farmer's son is sent to a higher school for *one quarter*, and then he must be upon the farm. He has hardly been able to get well employed in study, when he must leave, till another season will give him another quarter. The daughter less rarely has only one quarter at a time for her improvement. She has not indeed enough of time for improvement: let her not have less: but let the son have more, much more.—However much the sister may have, let the brother have far more means of education. Farmers' sons need to be raised in the scale of their qualifications for usefulness, and enjoyment on their farms, as well as for influence in society. Then will their wives be raised to a higher character also, and a nobler generation will appear. When a highly educated female has allied herself with a young farmer of good talents and disposition, of activity and enterprize, though he may have less of education and refinement, because he has not been able to acquire them, who has not seen with delight the plastic power of the wife in moulding and elevating and refining her husband. She becomes in a two-fold sense, a *help meet for him*.. "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; *her husband also, and he praiseth her.*"

D. C.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, January 4, 1841.—A great improvement has taken place in the manufacturing districts. Cotton goods especially have been in very active demand, and at advanced prices. The money market is also assuming a more healthy tone. So that with moderate stocks of produce generally prospects are favorable

CORN MARKET.—Average price for Wheat for the last six weeks; for the week ending Nov. 20th, 61s. 8d.; 27th, 60s.; Dec. 4th, 59s. 7d; 11th, 58s. 10d.; 15th, 59s. 1d.; 18th, 60s.—Aggregate for the six weeks, 59s. 10d.—duty 27s. 8d The arrivals are pretty large. English wheat is saleable at the currency of a fortnight ago; red 62s. *a* 64s; white, 67s. *a* 70s.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Jan. 2.—American Flour, free, has sustained late rates, but has been rather slow of sale, the best markets of United States at 36s., Canadian at 35s. to 36s. per bbl. A little United States has been sold, in bond, for export, at 26s per bbl.

January 4.—American Flour, in bond, 25s 6d. *a* 36s, but these prices could not be relied upon in the face of large importations. American Wheat, in bond, 5s. 3d. *a* 5s 6d. per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET—JAN. 27.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Flour was held firmly through most of the week, but the news from England was unfavorable, and on Saturday holders were ready to sell, but there were very few buyers; 550 bbls. Genesee were however taken on that day for England, at $4,94. 1000 bbls. Georgetown sold at $5,12½; small parcels of Howard street and Baltimore City at $5, 2½, and some New York at $5; 990 Brandywine at $5,50. Corn Meal sold in puncheons at $13, and bbls. at $2,-88; Rye Flour at $3,37. In wheat the only parcel sold was 2500 inferior Long Island at about 85 cts. bu. There is considerable Genesee wheat, say 100,000 bu. in store, held at 1-5 *a* 6 cts. There were no sales of Rye A cargo of very handsome Delaware Corn was sold on Friday at 57 cts, weight, but a very fair article was offered afterwards at 56 cts. The distillers buy Long Island Corn at 55 cts. Northern Oats may be quoted at 42 cts.; Pennsylvania and Jersey, 34½ *a* 36 cts.; Southern, 32 *a* 34 cts.; Barley is held in store at 55 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork are abundant and very heavy. Prime Pork especially droops: there were sales at $10,25, and of Mess at $12,50, and more is offered at the same rates. 2100 kegs Ohio Lard were sold at 7c. lb., another lot of about the same quantity is held at 7¼. Smoked Meats, Butter and Cheese are without change.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed is dull; 70 tierces of Clover have been sold at 8¼ cts. lb.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES.—Money has been rather more plenty since the resumption in Philadelphia and the considerable sums received thence. The Banks discount all the satisfactory business paper which is offered them, coming within 90 days. There is very little paper in the street Bills on France and England were heavy through most of the week, owing in part to the large sums drawn for by the U. S. Bank. There are no arrangements now making for the shipment of Specie, though the Havre packet of the 1st February will take $120,000, chiefly arranged some days ago. The rates of Domestic Exchanges improved on the whole, and so did Money Stocks

BUSINESS GENERALLY.—It will be seen that a good degree of activity has existed in several of the articles mentioned in this Review, and there is a healthy feeling pervading the market generally. The importations of manufactured goods are quite large, and the sales by auction are commencing on a large scale. The merchants generally are successful in their affairs, and so confidence is increasing from month to month.—*Jour. Com.*

Erratta.

Besides several unimportant typographical errors in the January No, the following have been noticed as affecting the sense.

On page 2, col. 1, 6th line from bottom, for *pippins* read "*Pippin.*" Same page, col. 2, 23th line from top, insert *the* "*Kentish,*" &c. Same col., 14th line from bottom, for *Cretian* read "*Christian,*" Page 12, col. 2, line 7 from the bottom, for *yields* read "*yielded.*" Same page, col. 3, line 6 from bottom, for *particular, trees* read "*particular trees*" Page 13, col. 2, line from top, for *forest, where* read "*forest. Where,*" &c.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE--1841.

THE subscribers have made complete arrangements for furnishing all kinds of SEEDS from this establishment as usual. Large importations have been made, in addition to the supplies raised in this country. No pains will be spared to have the Seeds of perfect quality, and give satisfaction to their customers. Agents will be supplied, as usual, in the principal places of Western New York.—Particulars next month. BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Rochester, February 1, 1841.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES,

ST. PAUL STREET,

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c &c.

Gardens laid out, and Gardeners furnished on reasonable notice.—Persons requiring information on any subject connected with the business, will receive a prompt reply.

All orders, letters of inquiry, &c. must be addressed (post paid) directly to us.

Trees, Plants, &c., will be carefully packed, so that they may be carried to any part of the country in safety; and packages will be marked and shipped as may be designated in the order.

Persons with whom the proprietors are unacquainted, are requested to give a satisfactory reference, or name some person in the city of Rochester, who will guarantee the payment. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1840.

TIMOTHY SEED WANTED, At the Rochester Seed Store. BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, FEB. 1, 1841.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$	78 *a* $	81
CORN,	"		37½	41
OATS,	"		22	25
BARLEY,	"		31	
RYE,	"		50	
BEANS, White,	"		75	
POTATOES,	"		19	22
APPLES, Desert,	"		38	41
" Common,	"		25	31
" Dried,	"		75	88
CIDER,	barrel,		100	150
FLOUR, Superfine,	"		4,25	
" Fine,	"		3,50	3,75
SALT,	"		2,00	
PORK, Mess,	"		10,00	11,00
" Prime,	"		8,00	9,00
" Hog,	100 lbs		3,50	4,00
BEEF,	"		3,50	4,00
POULTRY,	per pound,		6	7
EGGS,	per dozen,			12½
BUTTER, Fresh,	per pound		14	16
" Firkin,	"		10	12½
CHEESE,	"		6	7
LARD,	"		7	8
TALLOW, Clear,	"		8	9
HIDES,	"		5	
SHEEP SKINS,	each,		75	87½
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs.		5,00	
POT,	"		4,50	
WOOL,	pound,		35	40
HAY,	ton,		7,00	8,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,		1,00	1.50
CLOVER,	"		6,50	7,50
FLAX,	"		75	
PLASTER, (in bbls)	per ton,		6,00	
" bulk (at Wheatland)			3,00	

Remarks.—Our sleighing has nearly *evaporated*, and but little is doing in market. Wheat is purchased only in limited quantities for the retail flour trade. More is doing in Corn, Oats, &c., but at low prices The Pork trade is nearly over: prices same as last month.

The money market is said to be much improved. A very large sale of Dry Goods, at auction, took place last week. It was well attended, and fair prices obtained.

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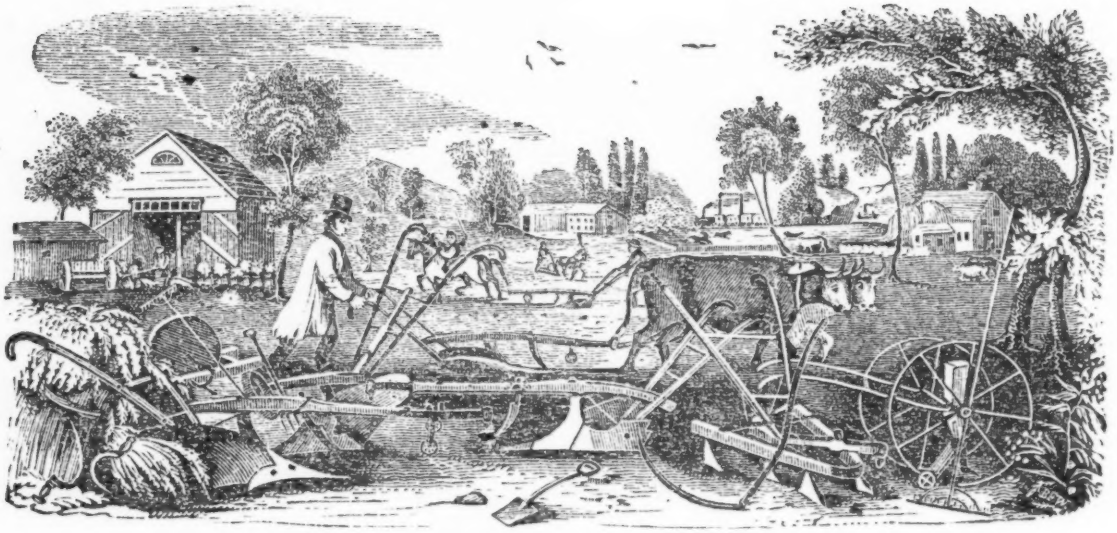

ADVERTISEMENT.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

M. B. BATEHAM, PROPRIETOR.

Another year has been added to the successful history of this establishment, and the proprietor offers his renewed acknowledgements for the continuance of liberal patronage and public confidence.—He would now inform his friends, that having relinquished the charge of the New Genesee Farmer, (to abler hands,) he will hereafter devote his whole attention to the business of the Store, confident that he will thereby give increased satisfaction to his customers.

A full supply of all kinds of SEEDS are now on hand for the coming season; part of them raised in this vicinity the past season, by C. F. CROSMAN and other careful seed-growers, and the rest obtained from the most respectable foreign sources. Knowing that success in this business must depend on *merit*, great pains will be taken to have all seeds just what they should be—*of the right kinds and the best quality.*

Of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN TOOLS, BOOKS, &c., there is a good supply on hand, but many more will be obtained in the spring, when it is intended to enlarge the establishment so as to allow more room for this class of articles.

MERCHANTS will be supplied with seeds for retailing, at very low prices. The usual number of Agents will receive assortments on commission as heretofore, during the winter.

☞ CATALOGUES will be printed hereafter.

Rochester, December, 1841. M. B. BATEHAM.